Complete Defeat of America And Britain Is the Key To World Peace

Nippon Times
Evening

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

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Peers Approve Gigantic Budget

Unprecedented Sum Passed as Submitted By Unanimous Vote

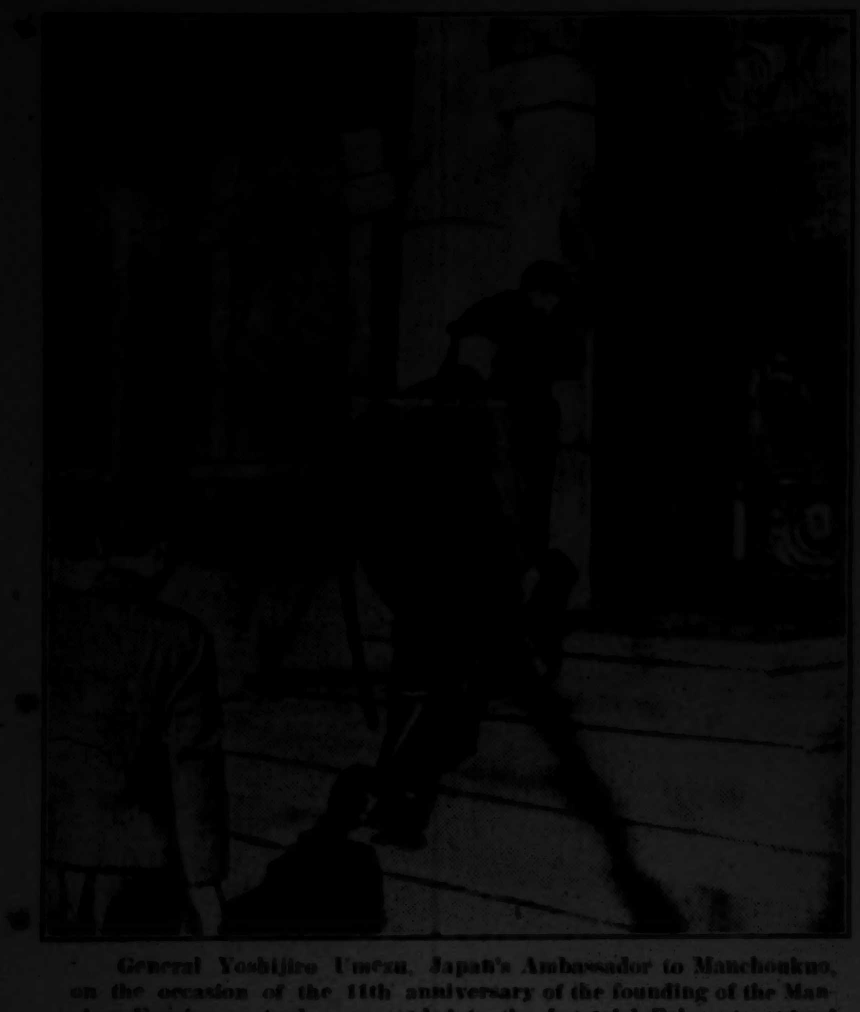
The general budget for the 1943-44 fiscal year was approved in its original form as submitted by the Government at this morning's plenary session of the House of Peers. As a result, the historically large budget for this country, of ¥13,200,000,000, has passed all needed procedures of the Diet, approval of the same by the House of Representatives having been realized on February 13.

The plenary session of the House of Peers met at about 10 a.m. when the general budget, together with nine other related bills, was submitted for final deliberation by the House. A report was made on the presented bills by Count Hirotaro Hayashi, chairman of the committee on the bills, on the result of the study at the committee sessions. Then followed interpellations on the bills by Injiro Mizuno, of the Koyu Club, which were answered by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other State Ministers, after which the budget, together with the related bills, was passed by an unanimous vote.

The same session, later, passed five other bills also in their unrevised forms. Then it took up about 10 petitions, deciding that all of them should be considered adopted. The House is scheduled to hold committee meetings in the afternoon to deliberate on the municipal system bill and the Tokyo metropolitan system measure.

The House of Representatives had no plenary session today. Two committee meetings opened at about 10 a.m. in the House studied bills pertaining to accounts settlement and the Wartime Special Criminal Law, respectively.

To Extend Felicitations



General Yoshijiro Umezu, Japan's Ambassador to Manchoukuo, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the Manchou Empire, yesterday, proceeded to the Imperial Palace to extend felicitations to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.
(Telephoto from Hsinking)

Press Comments

Tuesday, March 2

ASAHI—More Join Nanking; Industrial Question
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Manchoukuo's Position; Greedy America

More Join Nanking

ASAHI—In the course of interpellations and answers exchanged between a Representative and a War Ministry member of the Government in the House of Representatives Settlement of Accounts Committee yesterday, it was revealed that three representative Chekiang financiers, influential political figures such as Chen Yu-jen (Eugene Chen), Yen Hui-ching (W. W. Yen) and others had joined the National Government.

It is a matter for felicitation that at a time when the abolition of extraterritoriality, retrocession of concessions and transfer of enemy assets in China to the National Government are progressing satisfactorily, influential Chinese leaders have abandoned their ambiguous attitudes and have joined the Nanking Government.

Especially the addition of W. W. Yen and Eugene Chen adds weight to the National Government, for the former is not only a senior diplomat but frequently occupied the post of premier and concurrently foreign minister, filled the post of plenipotentiary at the League of Nations and other important posts abroad, while Eugene Chen who had been an active leader of Canton diplomats since the Paris Peace Conference, was once foreign minister of the Wuhan Government and filled other important posts. It shows how intelligent Chinese have come to consider the situation of East Asia and of the world and find what is the reasonable and right attitude to adopt.

Eugene Chen, immediately before the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, came to Japan as representative of the Canton Government, which at the time advocated the Greater Asia principle of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, for the purpose of settling the Manchurian problem in a reasonable manner, while W. W. Yen was plenipotentiary delegate to the League of Nations when the latter was in session to settle the Manchurian Incident.

In the light of these antecedents of the two leaders who have joined the National Government, it is clear that what the majority of the Chinese people today most desire is cooperation with Japan and national salvation through peace. Who will guarantee, therefore, that the next stage in the China Affair is not the disintegration of the Chungking regime?

Industrial Question

ASAHI—The so-called peace industries have again come to be confronted with adjustments necessitated by a large increase in taxes on the general articles of daily life and rationalization of enterprises to be enforced shortly. Since these adjustments are for the sake of winning the war, they must be carried out at any cost. On the other hand, the small manufacturers and dealers to be affected deserve sympathy.

While those engaged in wartime industries and in agriculture are receiving acknowledgments and appreciation from all ranks of the people, peacetime industrialists and traders are apt to be regarded coldly. When the whole nation must be united from top to bottom, there should be no such a thing as an "outside" class, so to speak. Both the Government and people would do well to reconsider the position and functions of the so-called peacetime industries in wartime.

To be sure, among the so-called peacetime industries there are high-class restaurants and bars which are wholly unrelated to warfare. But the greater part is indispensable for the maintenance of national living and of the economic order and, in a way, forms the foundation of wartime economy. Adjustments have come to be necessary because quantitatively there were too many such enterprises for a nation at war and priorities must be accorded to the wartime industries in materials, labor and capital.

The Government, in enforcing the thoroughgoing reorganization of the peacetime industries it is now contemplating, should renovate its attitude toward and treatment of such industries and contrive so that such industrialists would fully become aware of their national mission and give their best under the stimulus of that awareness.

On the part of peacetime industrialists, too, they would do well to discard their old notions of seeking profits for profits' sake and work in a manner befitting the new order.

Manchoukuo's Position

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—This is the 11th year since the birth of Manchoukuo. Its history in this interval is not a mere history of a nation but one that is closely bound up with

(Continued on Page 2)

Many Chekiang Leaders Now Aid Nanking, Major-Gen. Sato Tells Diet; U.S. Strategy Inefficient; Enemy Lacking Sportsmanship

'China by Chinese' Is Japan's Policy—Firm Nation Sought

How New China under the National Government at Nanking is proceeding on its road to recovery with many of its integral rights restored was revealed yesterday by Major-General Kenryo Sato, Chief of the Military Bureau of the War Ministry, before the House of Representatives. The Major-General, during the course of his answer to interpellations by Yusuke Tsurumi, of Iwate Prefecture, revealed that the Nanking Government is now being assisted by such leading men as Yen Hui-ching, former Ambassador to Soviet Russia, Chou Tso-min and other leaders of the so-called Chekiang plutocracy.

Major-General Sato, later referring to the war strategies which have been applied by the United States against Japan since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, said that it might be generally termed an imitation of Napoleonic tactics which, in the light of modern war strategy have many defects. He also said that America, though noted as a country of sports, knows no sportsmanship as far as war is concerned.

"Since the outbreak of the China Affair, America has been always criticizing Japan as a violator of Chinese sovereignty. Subsequent facts, however, all show that our country has no territorial ambitions in China. What is being sincerely hoped by Japan with regard to China is that the latter will stand on its own feet as an independent country," the Major-General stated at the outset of his explanations.

"Japan is the country which saw to it that the many humiliating rights claimed by foreign countries in the territory of China for the past more than 100 years be eliminated. This fact alone has turned many people both in and out of China to view the Nanking Government with a more favorable attitude. These people now see that the new Government is doing much toward the emancipation of China from foreign shackles, the work being done in close cooperation with Japan," he explained, adding:

China by Chinese

"That we have obtained the leadership of such an able Chinese statesman as Chu Shen for the administration in North China may be cited as a very good example of Japan's sincere intention toward China's prosperity as an independent nation. On the other hand it is now Japan's policy to assist China using as few Japanese as possible in the important positions in the administrative and other organs of China. Our intention is that these positions be occupied by Chinese. It was under this consideration that about 150 Japanese recently withdrew as leading members of the Hsinmin Society in North China. All in all, our Government is hoping that administrative affairs in that country will be under Chinese leadership."

Major-General Sato then disclosed that President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, at the initial stage of the assumption of his present post was often called a traitor to his country even among his compatriots. Now, no such criticism is heard as far as the pacified parts of China are concerned. Instead, the Chinese populace is gradually deepening their suspicion that Chiang Kai-shek is the traitor. They are now being enlightened on the fact that Anglo-American domination of the Chungking regime is the result of Chiang's traitorous acts, among which two prominent examples are the subordination of Chinese currency to Britain as arranged by Frederick Leith-Ross, a British financial advisor hired by Chiang, and Chiang's acceptance of Communist demands at the time of the Sian Incident.

Then, revelation was made by Major-General Sato for the first time to the nation that the National Government of China in recent days was being assisted by many leading Chinese formerly supposedly inclining toward the Chungking regime. Among these Chinese, he pointed out the names of Yen Hui-ching, former Ambassador to Soviet Russia; Chen Yu-jeng, former Foreign Minister; Chou Tso-min, Tang Shou and Wu Chen-hsiu, three of the leaders of the Chekiang financial circles.

U.S. Strategy Criticized

Major-General Sato's comments on the American war strategy in the current war may be summarized as follows:

"In the first place, American strategy is generally influenced by the Napoleonic tactics. These tactics, because of the high genius of its inventor, has many fine merits which, if applied by able hands, would achieve a great deal. In the hands of Americans, however, the same tactics have no proper place, simply because the larger part of the American soldiers (the Major-General admitted here that he was not well enlightened on American sailors) have no actual war experience.

"The first example traceable to the tactics is the fact that America be-

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Reich Announces Enemy Ship Toll

Domei

BERLIN, March 1.—The new results of Germany's warfare on enemy shipping are announced by the German High Command today as follows:

1. In the war against British and American shipping in February, German submarines sank 82 merchant vessels, totalling 545,300 tons, and also torpedoed 14 other ships, of which four are believed to have been sunk. Also, German speed boats sank three enemy merchant ships totalling 6,500 tons. In the same period, German air forces sank five enemy ships, totalling 25,000 tons and also seriously damaged 14 others. Thus, in February, German forces sank 90 enemy ships, totalling 576,800 tons.

2. German submarines furthermore sank one cruiser, one destroyer and three convoy ships. German warships also sank three enemy speed boats, two cruisers, one supply ship, and one submarine. German air forces also sank one enemy submarine, and heavily damaged two cruisers and one small warship.

President Roosevelt Said Out to Grab Fourth Term

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 28.—President Roosevelt is regarded as a strong fourth-term candidate of the Democratic Party for the coming Presidential election to be held next year, now that Wendell Willkie has been mentioned as a candidate for the Republican Party.

United States political circles maintain that although the fourth-term is against tradition, it is disadvantageous for the nation to have a new President while the war is still in progress. Thus, it is generally observed that Roosevelt will run for the Presidentship upon the contention that his reelection is necessary for the continuation of the war.

Two U.S. Air Chiefs Appointed

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, February 28.—Major-General Carl Spaatz, commander-in-chief of the United States air force in Europe, was appointed supreme commander of the anti-Axis air forces in North Africa, replacing Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham of Britain, and also Major-General James H. Doolittle was made supreme commander of the anti-Axis bomber unit.

Thus both positions are now occupied by United States officers, proving the fall of British power in the North African front.

Volume, 'Wang Yang-ming, Zen' Translated by Nanking President

A Chinese translation of Wang Yang-ming and Zen, a work by Tsunejiro Satomi, unknown scholar of the Wang Yang-ming School, was recently completed by Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, according to the Asahi.

One day, when he was in Japan as a student, he found the book in one of the second-hand bookshops in Kanda. Some years passed before he again visited Japan with his wife. While sojourning in Japan he translated more than half of the book. The following 20 years he had no time to continue his translation, however, after having settled down in the suburbs of Nanking in 1936, he again took up the long-neglected task which was completed at the time Nanking was enveloped in war flames. His house was burnt to ashes, but the translated manuscript was rescued by his wife and was transmitted to Chu Min-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government of China.

The translated version of "Wang Yang-ming and Zen," is to be published with the preface and appendix written by Foreign Minister Chu, and it is reported that the people in Nanking are looking forward to their President's translation.

Nanking Sympathizes With Indians—Pledges Aid in Fight for Freedom

President Wang Gives Statement at Peoples' Meeting Clarifying Stand—People of New China Send Messages to Gandhi and His Followers

Domei

NANKING, March 1.—"We extend our deepest sympathy to the independence movement of India and are ready to take every measure to support the Indian people," declared President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China in his statement made in connection with Nanking's assistance to the Indian independence movement.

President Wang's statement reads as follows:

"We held a people's meeting for supporting Indian independence here today. The aim of our move is to unite the Asiatic peoples and, freeing ourselves from the shackles of Britain, realize the co-existence and co-prosperity of Asia.

"Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the Indian independence movement, who, with his noble character and vigorous spirit has led the Indian people to the goal of liberation and independence, has been subjected to severe oppression by the British and his life is now being endangered. The Mahatma's self-sacrificing spirit, however, has permeated the minds of his compatriots throughout Asia.

"As compatriots, we extend our deepest sympathy to the independence movement of India and are willing to take every measure for mutual assistance."

Aid Rally Held

Enthusiastic support for the Indian independence movement was promised the Indian people by 4,000 Chinese at the People's Meeting for Assisting the Indian Independence Movement which was held at 3:30 p.m. today at the Grand National Auditorium here, reports Domei.

The meeting was started with the singing of the national anthem after which the audience paid respects to the national ensign and the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic.

Following an opening address delivered by Mr. Chou, chairman of the meeting, President Wang Ching-wei's statement was read by Publicity Minister Lin Pai-sheng.

Then, Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi, Publicity Minister Lin, the Social Welfare Minister and Masaomi Yoshitomi, chief of the press section of the Japanese Embassy made stirring speeches explaining the evils of British imperialism and the present conditions of the anti-British struggle in India, exhorting the audience to offer full support to the independence movement to free the peoples of East Asia from the aggressive influences of Britain and the United States.

The speakers were responded to by enthusiastic applause of the whole audience.

Then, Indian representatives of the Shanghai branch of the India Independence League expressed their firm determination to fight the war for independence to the bitter end. The audience was greatly impressed.

The meeting passed a resolution and sent telegraphic messages to Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian people.

Message Given to Gandhi

The telegraphic message addressed to Mahatma Gandhi by the people's meeting follows:

"Sage Gandhi! You have devoted your life to your country and people and your just cause is viewed with respect the world over.

"Britain, now facing its collapse, has failed to reflect on its conduct and has resorted to the unlawful acts of imprisoning you and of massacring many Indian patriots.

"Yet, you have tried to realize Britain's reflection by carrying out a dangerous fast. Not only the Indian compatriots but also we Chinese people, who are your ardent supporters, cannot but feel righteous indignation.

"You, Mahatma, are the leader of

(Continued on Page 2)

RIBBENTROP ENDS VISIT TO ROME SUCCESSFULLY

Reaches Full Accord With Il Duce in Talks

Domei

ROME, February 28.—German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, who arrived here on February 24 at the instruction of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, handed Premier Benito Mussolini the personal letter of the Chancellor and also conferred with him four times. The German Foreign Minister left for Berlin this evening, it is announced by the Italian Government.

It was on February 25 that Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop handed the Chancellor's letter to Premier Mussolini, and it is reported that the conferences between the Italian Premier and the German Foreign Minister progressed smoothly and satisfactorily. They came to a perfect agreement on the execution of the war for final victory to the Axis with the full cooperation of Japan and other friendly allies.

Also, the German and Italian Governments confirmed anew their determination to devote all their fighting strength for the complete annihilation of the enemy and the wiping out of the Bolshevist threat, and further resolved to establish a new order in Europe after the conclusion of the present war.

During his stay here, Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop was received in audience by His Royal Majesty Vittorio Emanuele III of Italy on February 27. He also conferred unofficially with Ambassadors and Ministers of Japan, Spain, Finland, Rumania, Hungary, Slovakia and Bulgaria accredited to Rome.

Abolition of Extrality Discussed in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, March 1.—A conference for discussing the preparatory measures regarding the abolition of extraterritorial rights in China was held here today, it was announced by the Press Section of the Japanese Embassy here in a statement to the following effect:

"As a preliminary to the relinquishment of extraterritoriality in China, we have selected officials to manage the task at the Ambassadorial offices at Peking, Shanghai and Kalgan and at the Consulates-General at Hankow and Amoy.

"Today, a conference was held here at which the central authorities' principles were explained and the conditions at the respective localities were reported. The conferees exchanged views regarding the customs duties."

Mexico Recruits Soldiers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 1.—The Mexican Government announced today that 10,000 men of military age were recruited, and this is the first conscription of Mexican citizens for military service in the history of the country, it is reported from the City of Mexico.

Churchill Reported Better

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—The condition of British Prime Minister Churchill is improving, the official residence of the British Prime Minister announced tonight.

Chungking War Loss Heavy in January

Mainichi

NANKING, March 1.—The glorious results of the operations of Imperial Forces in China during the month of January have been announced revealing that the enemy dead left on battlefields totalled 19,000 while 7,000 were taken prisoner. The results in January are as follows: Number of battles fought, 1,975; enemy strength, 294,000; enemy bodies left, 19,800; prisoners taken, 7,677; arms taken, 3 infantry guns with 60 shells, 60 trench mortars with 1,444 shells, 16 heavy machineguns with 20,000 shots; 83 light machineguns with 17,000 shots; 6,743 rifles with 200,000 shots; 1,286 pistols with 6,000 shots; 17,500 hand grenades, 38 automatic rifles, 3,196 guns; 290 mines, 377 horses, and many other items.

BRITISH LABOR SPLIT ON BILL

Fight Now Raging On Beveridge Plan—Big Trouble Faced

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, February 28.—To all appearances, the conflict between the British Government and the Labor Party is assuming serious proportions over the Social Insurance Bill which was advocated by Dr. Beveridge and submitted to the Parliament.

On the other hand, internal strife has been caused in the Labor Party. One faction is determined to support the Churchill Cabinet and the other favors a withdrawal of Laborites from the present Cabinet and the establishment of social laws from the independent standpoint of the Labor Party.

The Social Insurance Bill was worked out by Dr. Beveridge, authority on economics, at the request of Prime Minister Churchill. This bill provides for an exhaustive national insurance system which would embrace all British social insurances so far in operation, such as the unemployment, injury and old age insurances.

Living Standard Set

According to the plan, all British nationals are to enlist in this Social Insurance scheme with the premium varying according to their respective incomes, and the lowest standard of living, or 24 shillings a week, will be guaranteed for every Briton. As such, this plan has won fanatic popularity among laborers.

However, trouble lies in the method of gathering the subsidy to execute this plan. The Government would cover half the amount, 30 per cent of the remainder would be paid by workers and 20 per cent by employers. The Government subsidy, according to a tentative estimate, totals £697,000,000 in the first year and £858,000,000 in the 20th year when the system will be completed.

Thus, the enforcement of that bill will place a great strain on national finances and, moreover, from a technical point of view, trouble will occur as to how to amalgamate the new system and other social insurances now in operation. Furthermore, when the same insurance system is put into operation under the charge of the Government, the already existing civil insurance enterprises are liable to collapse.

Accordingly, no sooner had the Beveridge Bill been introduced to Parliament than civil insurance concerns started a vigorous opposition movement, while other conservative elements opposed the idea. News-

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EDUCATION CONFERENCE IN NANKING IS ADJOURNED

Revision in School System Decided at Meeting

Domei

NANKING, February 28.—The Third National Educational Conference which was held for three days was concluded here at 11 a.m. today with the revision of China's education system to cope with the wartime situation.

Among the proposals adopted at the conference, the first to be held since the National Government's entry into the War of Greater East Asia, were:

Strengthening of the new National Movement, promotion of scientific technique, increase of budgets for rural education and improvement of treatment of teachers.

Domei

NANKING, February 27.—The second-day session of the Third National Conference of Educational Administration of China began here at 9 a.m. today.

After exchanging views on the various educational problems confronting China at the present time, the conference divided into several committees from 2 p.m. to continue deliberations on proposals which were submitted yesterday.

A general meeting of the conference will be held from 9 a.m. tomorrow to receive reports from the chairman of the various committees. After voting on the recommendations of these committees, the conference will issue a declaration and adjourn at 11 p.m.

Trade Pact Concluded By Norway, Sweden

A trade pact for 1943 was concluded between the Swedish and the Norwegian Governments on Thursday, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

The approximated trade volume for this year under the new pact is to be practically equal to the figures of last year.

Sweden will export vegetables, seeds, chemical goods, minerals, medicines, dental goods, steel and steel products, and machinery and its parts, while Norway will export sulphur, sulphur ore, coal, nitric acid, polishing equipments, electrical apparatus, aluminum, steel products and zinc.

NANKING BACKS INDIA FREEDOM

(Continued from Page 1)

the people and hold an extraordinarily important post. We hope that you will not fall prey to the sinister tricks of the British. You should lead the masses with undaunted spirit and collaborate with the East Asiatic peoples to form a common front to crush Britain. All Asia will respond to your appeal and drive away aggressive British influence from East Asia, and India, realizing its independence, will become a land of light and glory.

"In this event, your objective will be attained and the foundation of the Greater East Asia will be firmly laid.

"This assembly, which is representative of all the citizens of Nanking, pledge to offer assistance to the Indian independence movement. We hereby solemnly express respects to you and pray for your health as well as for the success of your struggle."

Cable Sent to Indians

The Chinese people will never begrudge assistance to the Indians and ardently pray for the success of the Indian independence movement, it was declared in the telegraphic message sent to the Indian masses by the assembly of the people's meeting held here today, reports Domei.

The message was to the following effect:

"The people of India who have long suffered under the shackles of Britain, have now arisen for independence. This is the natural right which the Indians should have and no one can deny the justice of this claim.

"Britain, with its notorious brutality, has not only rejected the demand of India's independence but has put into custody many Indian leaders including Mahatma Gandhi and has also massacred Indian patriots. British violence is assuming ever more serious proportions as time passes.

"However, that country has suffered setback upon setback in East Asia since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, and its collapse will take place in the near future. Now is the time for the Indians to rise and realize emancipation.

"To invade the world and to oppress weaker nations, be it noted, is the traditional policy of Britain. It is an act of folly, therefore, to try to realize emancipation by making a compromise with Britain. It is apparent that the British will take no account of such a proposal, as is evident from the fact that the disobedience movement has failed to make them reconsider their attitude.

"Now, brilliant results have been achieved by Japan in the War of Greater East Asia and our country also has taken up arms against Britain and America. If the East Asiatic peoples collaborate and form a common front, Britain and America will soon be crushed, and the emancipation and independence of India will be realized simultaneously.

"This assembly, on the basis of brotherly spirit, has resolved to assist the Indian independence movement. We earnestly pray that success will crown your activities and at the same time promise to render unstinting efforts for the benefit of the Indian people."

British Labor Split on Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

papers such as the Daily Telegraph and the Financial Times attacked the fundamental principle of the bill declaring that the security of national life will reduce the labor and originality of individuals. These journals asserted sarcastically that if that law had been put into force 150 years ago, Britain today would never have seen its world-wide expansion and the development of enterprising activities.

Confusion Arises

In the meantime, confusion was caused in British political circles when the bill was placed before the Lower House for discussion. Although the Laborites demanded the immediate approval of the bill, it was discovered in debates made for three days, starting February 15, that under the present wartime situation and also from social and financial reasons, the bill could not be passed in its original form.

The Government, which submitted the bill to Parliament, of course, is supporting the Beveridge Bill fundamentally, but it has been completely opposed to the Labor Party's demand that an exclusive Ministry of Social Insurance be established.

In Parliament last week, John Anderson, President of the Privy Council and Lord Exchequer Kingsley Wood explained the Government's attitude regarding the bill, which resulted in the indignation of the Laborites. The Labor Party, however, was defeated in its oppositional move with the votes of 119 "ayes" and 335 "noes." However, the number of 119 votes opposed to the Government is considered as the highest record in the period of the Churchill Government.

Recent indications show that the British Labor Party is steadily increasing its power. In the future, therefore, the Laborites may hold a strong voice so far as home affairs are concerned, while diplomacy and colonial policy may be monopolized by the Churchill-Eden faction. Under such circumstances, the development of the Social Insurance Bill issue is worthy of attention.

Homeland Not Forgotten

The doughty members of the Imperial Forces who recently landed on Leichow Peninsula, take time off to write to their home folks of their well-being as well as to describe their experiences.
(Passed by War Ministry)

Java Makes Big Progress

Phenomenal Changes Visible in Country After One Year Span

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 1.—It was one year ago that the Imperial Forces crossing 7,000 miles of sea landed at Java. Within a few days, over 100,000 Dutch East-Indies troops were put to rout, and when the Army administration was established soon afterwards, the rebirth of Java was accomplished. It spelled the end of the Dutch tyranny in the East Indies which had continued for 300 years.

Making gigantic strides under the Army administration, Java has already become one of the most important southern military bases and also a principal part of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is recalled that the Army administration in Java was established on March 7, or two days prior to the complete reduction of the entire island. Batavia, the capital of the Island, was occupied on March 5, and two days later the first Army Administration Headquarters was established there. Civil Administration Headquarters were then established at Bandoeng and Surabaya. Military administration was thus simultaneously put into effect in sections dividing Batavia State and the entire island into three.

In his proclamation issued on March 8, the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in Java said, "Imperial Troops will seek the promotion of the welfare of the East Indies, whose people are of the same race and of common ancestry with the Japanese, and at the same time will expect to secure with the local inhabitants, the relationship of live-and-let-live based upon the principle of common defense of Greater East Asia."

Reconstruction Started

The basic principles of the military administration thus established, the headquarters immediately put into operation various executive organs which acted in unison for the restoration of public order after the cessation of the hostilities. Legal rights, including property rights of the local inhabitants were duly protected, and in the industrial fields, all the former workers were urged to return to their posts and resume duties.

The native inhabitants lost no time in accepting the scrip issued by the Army Administration Headquarters.

On March 8 a proclamation nailed commodity prices to those of January 1, 1942. With the resumption of public utility services including railroad, telephone, city water, gas and electricity, the daily life of the inhabitants was quickly stabilized.

Beginning April 1, Japanese time was adopted throughout the island, standardizing the time used in official circles.

The development of the military administration was accelerated in the meantime, with the proclamation of the moratorium to postpone payment of all private debts contracted prior to March 10.

Memorial Services Held

On April 29, Tenchosetsu, the Army Administration held memorial services for the innocent natives who were killed in the hostilities, released political offenders in the former regime from prison, appointed native inhabitants who cooperated with the Imperial Forces to civil posts and freed the captured native soldiers. It was on the same day that primary schools throughout the island were reopened.

Former Governmental offices connected with national revenues, taxes, and Governmental monopolies resumed their duties from April 29. With the proclamation of the Military Administration's Judiciary Acts, the civil and criminal judicial structure was completed. In the meantime, public order was further improved with the re-education of native policemen and the control of press and news agencies.

Prior to the war, Java divided into state-owned land and private estates. The latter held their own executive and political rights, enjoyed a sort of extraterritorial rights and were the source of despotism over native residents within the territories.

Beginning June 1, however, these private estates were made into state-owned lands, as an expression of Japan's will to emancipate the Asiatics from all oppression.

Starts Research

Public order having been secured and urgent work of the general civil administration completed, researches were started for the utilization of the rich agricultural products of the Island.

Aiming at the maintenance of the island's world-famous production of quinine, coffee, tea, raw rubber and kapok, a public control body of plantations was organized, under the control of which farmers who belonged to the former private estates acquired a new status and free farmers were given guidance on improved methods of cultivation.

Profound impression was created on religious-minded natives when the Military Administration officially designated on August 1, holidays for the Catholics in the island.

A large-scale revision of the local administrative system was then enacted, dividing Java and Sumatra into 17 states and two raja territories, and establishing Army Administration Headquarters at Djakarta and state governments in respective states.

Thus a unified administrative system under the control of the Army Administration Headquarters was firmly organized.

Banks Reopened

Important measures formulated within the first six months by the administration included the designation of residential areas for the Dutch, and the reopening of popular banks.

The Army Administration then appointed native mayors to 13 out of the 18 cities of the entire island, ordered privately owned small ships to be registered for smoother circulation of commodities among the natives, established a committee on native customs for the preservation of worthy ancient customs and habits and reopened middle schools and various colleges with the total students enrollment exceeding two million.

Efforts are being made by the Military Administration to prevent endemic diseases, and to relieve native inhabitants from natural calamities such as floods, all for the welfare of the fifty million native inhabitants.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

the destiny of the world. The process in which Manchoukuo rose out of the Manchurian Incident was the fire that kindled the desire for the new order which spread to all parts of the world, culminating in the struggle between the forces of the old order and those of the new that we see today. Japan takes pride in the fact that in little over 10 years Manchoukuo has grown into a splendid nation that can take its place in any assembly of nations.

It is still fresh in the memory of all how the United States and Britain calumniated the new country. The Lytton Report to the League of Nations and Henry Stimson, then Secretary of State and now Secretary of War, denounced Japan as an aggressor. All they could think of in the face of the glorious fact that a new order was born in the country named Manchuria, in the form of Manchoukuo, was to slander Japan for its alleged policy of aggression. Japan's reply has been silence and assiduous cooperation to build up the new country to its present greatness.

Is it conquest that Japan has achieved over Manchuria? Even Americans and Britishers, if they have seen Manchoukuo for themselves, must reply in the negative. Manchoukuo is now a fully-grown nation. We rejoice in our being able to point to Manchoukuo after only 10 years and tell the world to have a good look at the actual state of the country.

Greedy America

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Among the anti-Axis nations he loudest in discussing what they would do after the war is the United States. It is obvious that this is all part of its world propaganda warfare, but it so happens that the most eloquent it becomes in ranting about post-war problems, the most undisguised becomes its insatiable design.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox recently declared that the United States had established a powerful base on an island belonging to New Zealand and disclosed that he was negotiating with New Zealand for the retention of the island by the United States as its base even after the war. This single instance is sufficient to give the lie to the avowal of the United States that it has no design on other nation's territory.

It is reported that the United States will shortly hold a conference of anti-Axis nations to discuss the post-war problem. This is another instance of the American desire to rule the world, for it is obvious that its aim is to extend its influence over a war-torn world.

Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles is said to have declared that all post-war problems should be settled along lines laid down by the United States. It would be interesting to see what the Soviet Union or Britain thinks of such an attitude on the part of the United States.

At any rate, the United States is unmistakably bent on securing for itself the predominant position among the anti-Axis nations, to take the initiative in all and everything. We may drop a hint that the coming new world order is not destined to be made for Roosevelt and his clique.

To Aid Research Men

Regarding the Government policy of extending financial aid to research workers, Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, President of the Technical Board, explained the government's practical plan of instituting two research laboratories in Nagoya and Fukuoka respectively, reports the Mainichi. In order to industrialize creative inventions and new discoveries, the Board has appropriated ¥6,000,000 for various experiments and $5,000,000 for scientific research for the next fiscal year, Viscount Inouye said.

SATO EXPLAINS POLICY IN CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

lieves in recklessly enlarging its strategic fields. As a result, there is no concentration of forces in American operations, in the real sense of the word. The dispatch of American forces to such a far-off place as North Africa has no sense unless, as strongly suspected, America has ambitions to displace Britain in that country.

"Secondly, it seems highly American that they do not engage their foe on their own [illegible]tive. One example of this was t[illegible] he American navy, though they discovered a Japanese fleet speeding toward Siam Bay on the day previous to the declaration of the current war, did not come out to engage the fleet.

"The same was the case at Pearl Harbor. The defense authorities there had been ordered to arrange all necessary steps against possible Japanese attacks. However, no move was taken, which failure resulted in a historic debacle. This was apparently due to the American habit of passing their time idly as long as possible.

"Thirdly, there is in American war methods no such thing as sportsmanship although sports themselves have been advertised as largely an American monopoly. The fact that the United States troops crushed seriously wounded Japanese soldiers with heavy tanks is too removed to be called an instance of sportsmanship. It is simply a brutal act, never excusable in the eyes of Heaven.

No Sportsmanship Evident

"The violation of sportsmanship is also seen clearly in the American way of officially announcing its war developments. Maybe it is excusable for a country which is always experiencing war reverses that the announcements should be somehow concocted. When the spirit of sportsmanship is allowed to have fair play, however, the American method in this line is despicably mean.

"With regard to American desire for territorial expansion, there are many instances of proof. The Japanese war aims are clear as the sun, as thus far very frequently alluded to by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo. Compared with these, the ambitions of America are simply of very dubious nature. Intelligent, impartial observers cannot understand what are being pushed among the American leaders as war aims, except by briefly taking them as camouflaged desire to obtain world-wide hegemony as successor of Britain.

"One thing to be noted in this connection is that America, despite its successive war reverses, frequently announces its post-war plans, declaring among other things its intention of reducing Japan to the status as a part of the United States or the permanent occupation of Japan's six largest cities. This bragging has no meaning except as an expression of American territorial ambition always influencing the blinded leaders in that counry.

"Japan, it is needless to say, did not start the current war under any motive of territorial ambition. This country is now fighting with Anglo-American nations simply with the aim of securing the existence of this country and incidentally that of many other friendly countries. The enemy nations should be brought to their knees, but Japan as the victor has no intention of wiping out these enemy nations from the surface of the earth."

Ankara Reveals Budget

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 1.—The Turkish Government today announced the budget for the 1943-4 fiscal year, and the expenditures for domestic defense totaled 320,000,000 Turkish pounds, comprising ordinary defense outlays of 120,000,000 Turkish pounds and extraordinary expenditures of 200,000,000 Turkish pounds.

However the above figures do not include payments to be made for goods to be obtained from foreign countries under the Lease-Lend Law, the British-Turkish Treaty and the German-Turkish Credit agreement.

Swatow Bank Branch Opened

Domei

SWATOW, March 2.—Further accelerating monetary and economic activities in South China, the Central Reserve Bank of China yesterday opened its branch office here.

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10,000 in Pledge Society Make Vow To Work With a Smile for Victory

"The Pledge Society," boasting a membership of about 10,000, under the sponsorship of Nobusuke Kishi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Ryozo Asano, President of Japan Steel Tubing Company, and Tatsuzo Ishikawa, a well-known writer, has sprung into existence, its members solemnly vowing not to complain or grumble but to work cheerfully and willingly at their own individual tasks to contribute toward the attainment of final victory.

The vigorous and firm determination of the people is manifest in their resolution not to want things and to make what they have suffice. Moreover, the new tax rates put into effect from March 1 have given a further impetus to this determination whereby the movement has been unfolded to line up the life of the nation under a real and earnest wartime structure. The Pledge Society does not flaunt any well sounding slogans nor does it contemplate to launch a series of elaborate programs. The Society has no officers, neither does it have any complicated articles of a constitution. The first and the only condition of membership is that each individual member vow to himself and carry out in actuality his pledge not to voice complaints and dissatisfactions but to plunge himself heart and soul into his work for the attainment of increased production.

The society was first proposed by Ryozo Asano around the middle of January and was realized about two weeks ago. Already 10,000 members proudly wear the badge of the Society, a round red mark symbolic of the flaming spirit of the 100,000,000 people of Japan, and many more are daily becoming members. The original idea of the Society came from Tatsuzo Ishikawa, whose contention that formal national movements should be abolished and be replaced by something more substantial caught the attention of Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi. When Minister Kishi mentioned the idea at a certain meeting of representatives of the industrial world, he found a ready response from Mr. Asano, who immediately proceeded to take practical action, resulting in the birth of the Pledge Society.

3 Rules to Follow

The members promise to live up to the three and only rules of the Society, which are as given below:

1. I will make no complaints during this whole year.

2. I will attempt to work twice as much this year as compared to former years.

3. I make a vow to carry out the above conditions.

Anyone who has resolved to do his utmost for the attainment of the final victory, without reference to his vocation, age or personal wealth or poverty, may become a member, by merely affixing his seal to the membership application after paying his respects and pledging his resolution at the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines, for the Society has abolished all needless formalities.

The following remarks were made by Mr. Asano in connection with the Society: "For the sake of victory, grumblings and complaints are taboos, and it is evident that we must all work assiduously. However, the most important point is that we put this into action, and if we put our resolution into actual practice there is need to consult with others or to make promises. Whoever determines to serve the country to the best of his ability, is fully entitled to become a member and in this sense the Society has no officers, for the responsibility rests on each individual member."

Reich Claims 1,060 Soviet Tanks

Domei

BERLIN, March 1.—In one week ending February 27, German forces captured or destroyed 1,060 Soviet tanks, the German High Command announced today.

Italians Sink Enemy Destroyer

Domei

ROME, March 1.—The Italian High Command announced today that Italian air forces sank one Jarvis-type destroyer of 1,695 tons, off the waters northeast of Algiers.

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BRITISH MISDEEDS IN INDIA

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It is the purpose of this book to give whatever light it may upon the conditions in India at this time. It hopes to enlighten the readers on the situations which have evolved between the British and the people of India, and to help solve the innumerable problems which have faced and which will face India in her stand for independence.

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India Under Britain
British Exploitation
India Admitted Ill-Governed
Record of British Plunder
Indian Economy Under British Rule
Mutiny in India
Britain Unmasked
The Peshawar Incident
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Training Farm Established With Self-Sufficiency Aim

With a view to attaining self-sufficiency in foodstuffs in Tokyo, as well as to train the citizens' minds and bodies, the Wartime Training Farm has been established in Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, by the Tokyo Municipality.

The ground-breaking ceremony was held Sunday at 1:30 p.m. with the attendance of Mayor General Ayao Kishimoto of Tokyo, Director Tanigawa of the Wartime Life Bureau and over 400 others, including guests and members of the Patriotic Association of the 9th Prefectural Middle School.

The function was opened with a Shinto purification rite, followed by the Mayor's ground-breaking and the appointment of 350 agricultural leaders who were previously selected from each ward of the ctiy.

The farm will be opened to public bodies from March 1 and the appointed agricultural leaders will give training to the neighborhood associations in their respective wards.

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Complete Defeat of America and Britain Is the Key to World Peace

Nippon Times

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

No. 15,778 • (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1943 Price 15 Sen

GENERAL QUITS CHUNGKING POST TO JOIN NANKING

Maj.-Gen. Su Shin-Tung, Commander of 5th Independent Brigade, Surrenders

ACCEPTED BY JAPANESE

Former Subordinate of Wang Ching-Tsai Pledges to Work for Peace

Major-General Su Shin-tung, Commander of the Chungking Fifth Independent Brigade, who had been a great force under the recently captured General Wang Ching-tsai, offered to join the peace movement of the National Government of China with a force of more than 1,000 men, Domei reports from Tunghaikow under date of February 28.

The Japanese military authorities accepted the offer, after they had satisfied themselves about the motive which induced the General to work for peace.

At Tunghaikow the General's army was reorganized in a manner which showed that the Japanese military authorities were extremely favorably inclined toward the General. The General's erstwhile brigade has now been reformed into a division of the forces working for the regeneration of China through peace, and he himself has been raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Interviews General

The writer of the Domei dispatch interviewed Lieutenant-General Su at the headquarters of his division which was marked by a divisional ensign flying at the entrance. He asked the General about his state of mind. The reply was:

"I met Wang Ching-tsai for the first time when the 128th division was reorganized. At that time I reiterated my desire to make my native hsien a good place to live in and a safe one for the people of the area. Wang Ching-tsai, however, had no such intention, having no room in his mind other than to extend his influence to achieve personal aggrandizement. He drafted sons of farmers and robbed the old folks and women of foodstuffs produced after great toil and small traders of their possible payment. He did not stop there, but drafted inhabitants for cruel labor on the construction of fortifications, giving them only two small bowls of millet gruel each. Many innocent inhabitants died in consequence and in the case of one family all five members died under such barbarous treatment. Three years ago, on receipt of information that the Japanese Forces were coming, he burnt down all the houses there.

From Different Place

"Because I was always protesting against his cruelty to innocent people and because I came from a different native province from his, I was discriminated against. But if he showed any love for the people and gave his mind to the development of my native province, I thought I could bear the discrimination or personal danger with better equanimity. I also was seeking for an opportunity to communicate with the Japanese Forces and to work for the cause of peace. To this end I had made arrangements with my 38-year old subordinate, Yang Hsin, and when I heard that the Japanese were coming, I contacted him and cut all the telephone wires leading to the divisional headquarters. As it was his wont to give his orders directly to the battalion or company commanders without notifying the brigade or regimental commanders, I once communicated with the battalion and company commanders and had all the telephone wires to the divisional headquarters cut. This prevented his shifting my subordinates. Colonel Yang has not yet come, but he is to bring about 600 men with him.

To Work for Peace

"I have heard about the entry of the National Government into the War of Greater East Asia. For my part, I wish to build up peace in my native province first. As I shall hereafter be able to work toward my goal, I shall give my life to the cause of peace and national construction. All this I owe to the Imperial Army and I am filled with joy that I have been privileged to know the sincere intentions of Japan."

Many Imperial Princes Promoted In Military Rank by War Ministry

His Imperial Highness Prince Tsunenori Kaya Made Lieutenant-General and Given Command of Nagoya Division; Colonel Yahagi Is Major-General

Regular promotions and shifting of Army positions were made public by the War Ministry on Monday. Among the outstanding promotions and shifting were His Imperial Highness Major-General Prince Tsunenori Kaya promoted to Lieutenant-General, His Imperial Highness Major Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, His Highness Major Prince Ken Ri promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and His Imperial Highness Sub-Lieutenant Prince Kuninaga Kaya promoted to Lieutenant.

Upon his promotion to Lieutenant-General, His Imperial Highness Prince Tsunenori Kaya was appointed Commander of the Nagoya Division. His Imperial Highness, accompanied by Her Imperial Highness Princess Kaya, will leave Tokyo on March 5 for the new post at Nagoya.

Other noteworthy promotions and shiftings include the appointment of Lieutenant-General Tokumatsu Shigeta as Inspector-General of the Artillery, Major-General Yoshio Nasu as Director of the Recruitment Bureau of the War Ministry, Surgeon Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Kambayashi as Director of the Medical Affairs Bureau of the same Ministry, Major-General Hisanobu Uzawa as Director of the Toyama Military School, Major-General Hidezo Hitomi as Director of the Kurume First Military Preparatory School, Major-General Suesaburo Kawada as Director of the Army Engineering School, Intendant Major-General Zenzo Ichimura as Director of the Army Clothing Depot, Colonel Toshio Kato as Director of the Utsunomiya Army Aviation School, Colonel Saburo Yamada as Commander of the Hakodate Regimental District, Colonel Bunzo Sato as Commander of the Mito Regimental District, Colonel Kichitaro Sakamoto as Commander of the Nagasaki Regimental District, and Colonel Yoshio Ujima as Chief of the Military Affairs Department at Harbin.

Colonel Nakao Yahagi of the War Ministry, who is Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, was promoted to Major-General the same day. Major-General Yahagi served with the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China and was appointed to the present post in March last year. This is the first time that a high ranking officer has ever headed the Army Press Section.

Major Yoichiro Sawahata, staff member of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, was also promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel the same day. His position remains the same.

Lieutenant-General Shigeta used to be Commander of a corps in China. Major-General Nasu had been acting Director of the Recruitment Bureau, Surgeon Lieutenant-General Kambayashi was formerly the Director of the Medical Department of a corps in China.

EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR SOUTH OUTLINED

Minister Hashida Tells Diet Scientific Liaison Council Will Be Created

The Government is considering seriously the advance of Japanese science and education to the Southern Regions, Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, Education Minister, stated at a meeting of the Committee of Accounts in the House of Representatives on Monday.

Responding to an interpellation by Shunkichi Takeuchi, representative from Aomori, the Education Minister declared that the Government is contemplating the creation of a Greater East Asia Scientific and Educational Liaison Council within the Education Ministry to discuss ways and means for accelerating scientific and educational advance of Japan to the Southern Regions.

"As the first step toward that end, I consider it necessary to utilize various educational and scientific research institutes now existing in the Southern Regions," Dr. Hashida said, "And at the same time, proper scientific and educational institutes or schools must be established in the Southern Regions to conduct comprehensive studies and researches of special subjects which can be made only in the southern areas."

The Education Minister added that the Government has decided to create a liaison council for the study of tropical diseases as one of the activities in this direction.

Referring to the need of teaching correct Japanese to the inhabitants in the Southern Regions, the Education Minister further stated that the Education Ministry has been training Japanese language teachers bound for the Southern Regions, and 147 such trained teachers already have been transferred to the Army and Navy.

IMAI NAMED ADVISER

Six Chosen Brain Trust Members For Aoki

Major Takeo Imai, an investigator of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, was appointed adviser to the same Ministry on Monday, it was disclosed.

With the appointment of Major Imai, the number of advisers to the Ministry has been increased to six, and it is expected that these advisers, as members of the brain trust to Kazuo Aoki, Minister of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs, will contribute greatly toward the establishment of various policies of the same Ministry.

JAVA SERVING TODAY AS COG OF EAST ASIA

1 Year After Landing of Nippon Forces Good Progress Evident Everywhere

On the first anniversary of the landing of the Imperial Forces on Java, a member of the Japanese Military Administration in Java pointed out that Java today faces a brilliant future as a solid pillar of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in a 10-minute broadcast to Japan from Djakarta at 9:30 p.m. on Monday.

The substance of the broadcast follows:

"On December 8, the year before last, when the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain was promulgated and the unparalleledly brilliant war results were attained by the Japanese Navy's devastating raid on Pearl Harbor, it seemed that the people's spirits rose to a high pitch. However, at that time those of us under Supreme Commander in the East Indies, Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, were silently completing plans for operations in crossing the seas and landing on Java, and waiting for the time to come.

"Our Forces, with the reduction of Davao in the Philippine as the first step, first carried out operations to reduce the outlying territories of the former Dutch East Indies. The operations progressed with extreme steadiness and with the time finally having arrived toward the middle of February, landing operations on Java were carried out.

"The operations were opened overcoming the enemy's air, sea and land resistance. After landing and because of the enemy command's inferiority, we did not encounter strong resistance except in one area, and the campaign was a continuous string of pursuit battles.

"Because of this, it seemed that the fine paved roads in Java were made especially for us by the Dutch East Indian Forces. On March 1, our main strength landed and on March 9, the whole of the enemy unconditionally surrendered near the enemy's stronghold of Bandoeng. Thus, only nine days were required for the reduction of the entire island. The Rising Sun banner replaced the Dutch flag and the 50-million native inhabitants were freed from the bondage, which they had been made to suffer for 300 long years.

"The surrender of the Dutch in Java also meant the surrender of the Anglo-American forces because the American and British naval forces driven out of Hongkong and Singapore regarded Java as their final base of resistance. We drove out the enemy on one hand and pro-

(Continued on Page 2)

AID TO CHIANG IS IMPOSSIBLE, STATES ELIOT

Commentator Admits Mrs. Chiang, Soong Fail to Get Any Help

CITES MANY DIFFICULTIES

Large U.S. Air Units in China Necessary But Task Is Hopeless—Lacks Ships

Pointing out that numerous and overwhelming difficulties would accompany an attempt to increase aid to Chungking, Major George Fielding Eliot, well-known on military matters, writing in the New York Herald-Tribune on Sunday, implied that the desperate pleas delivered recently by Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek and Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong in Washington were made in vain, according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires on Sunday.

"Aid for the Chungking regime is an urgent necessity, but huge and numerous difficulties accompany it," declared Eliot. "It is especially necessary to keep a large American air force in Chinese territory but a modern air force consumes an enormous amount of gasoline, lubricating oil and ammunition, and in addition requires a base complete with facilities for repairing and giving other care.

"The area under the control of the Chiang regime produces no petroleum, nor does it produce any bombs, machine tools or airplane parts. It follows that all of these must be sent from outside. At present, transport planes carry these via India but because these planes must carry fuel for the return trip, their carrying is extremely limited.

"Thus, to increase aid to Chiang it is necessary to increase the number of transport planes, to train numerous pilots with enough experience to fly over the Himalayas, and furthermore to build more and better bases in India. Even at that, all-aid commodities must be transported to India by ships, and thus the problem of ships clings rigidly to this question.

"Almost nothing can be expected from the Northwestern Route, which connects Chungking with the Soviet Union. The Soviets must send all their commodities to the Eastern Front; not only that but by the loss of the Ukraine, productive power in the Soviet Union has declined noticeably. On top of all that, there is no railroad on the Northwestern Route, the distance is exceedingly long and there are no suitable fueling bases.

"At present, transportation over this route is done by primitive camel caravans or by manpower alone. Under these circumstances, increased aid to Chungking can be brought about only by building up a huge air-transportation organization in India and by finding enough ships necessary for transporting commodities to India, or by reopening an overland route by retaking Burma."

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, March 2, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Intensifying Indian Independence Movement

NIPPON SANGYO—The Indian independence movement has come to show an ever-increasing intensity with the protest fast being continued by Mahatma Gandhi. This is clearly evidenced by the fact that the attention of the whole world is now focussed on a remote little community of Indian, Poona.

Recent cable reports indicate that the condition of the Mahatma is not so bad as it was feared at one time and his mighty spiritual energy is overcoming the suffering of the flesh. It is now expected, according to same sources, that at this rate he would be able to carry through his 21-day fast after all. We pray with the 380,000,000 people of India that he would recover from his ordeal as quickly as possible.

At the time that the Mahatma was reported to be in danger of death, the unity of the Indian people against the British authorities, became stronger than at any time in the past. It is considered certain that when he has recovered from the effects of the fast the Mahatma will make the most effective use of the newly-consolidated unity of his people. Thus, new hope has dawned for the Indian independence movement.

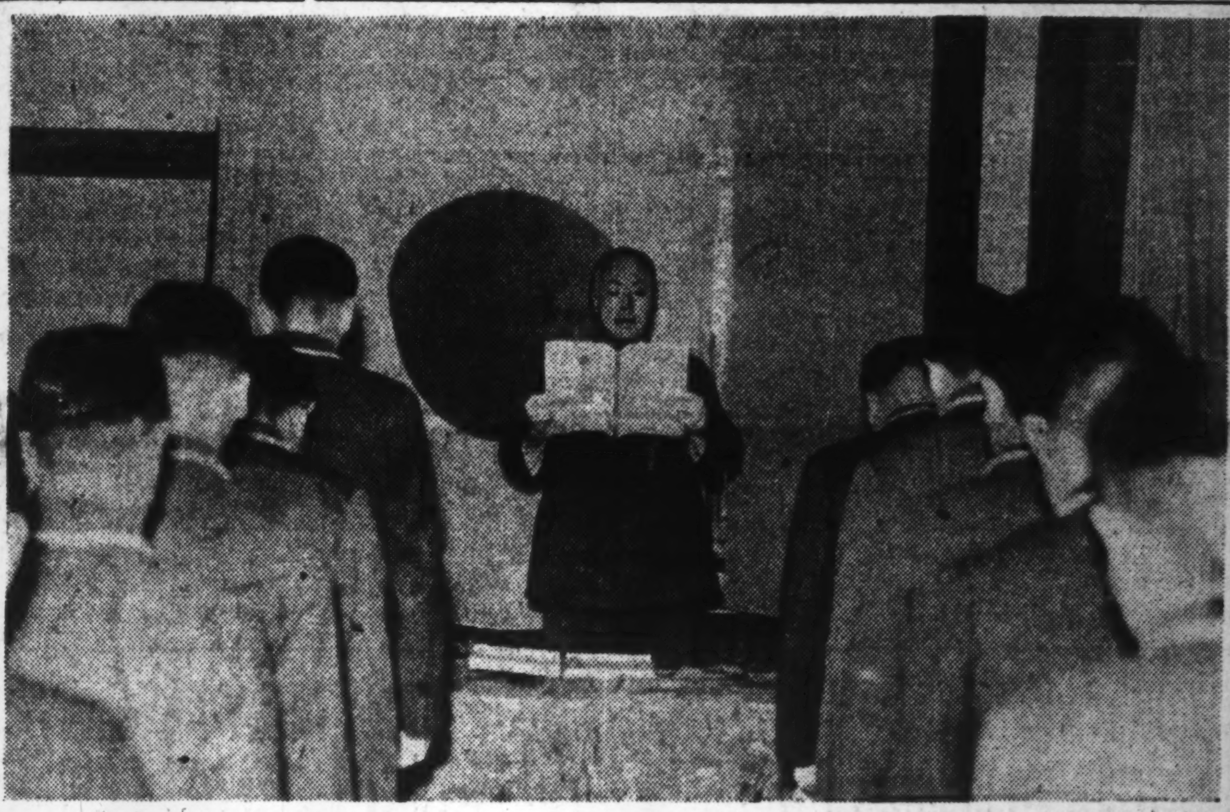
The British acts of terrorism against the movement to secure the Mahatma's release, together with the newly-strengthened unity of the Indian masses, are bound to have their repercussions in a powerful support from third countries.

The preposterous attitude of Britain toward India is noted in a recent statement in the House of Commons in which it was revealed the course of oppression against Indians followed by the British authorities in India. In the period from August last year until January 20 of this year there were 470 cases in which the British police in India fired on crowds of Indians. The same period saw 68 occasions in which the British army fired on Indians. The number of Indians arrested during the same period ran into 60,329.

These incidents serve only to show that the Indian people are in violent antagonism against Britain. They also will enable an idea to be drawn as to the ruthless manner in which the Indian masses are oppressed by

(Continued on Page 2)

Manchoukuo's 11th Birthday Celebrated



The Manchoukuo Embassy in Azabu was the center of various functions held in Tokyo on Monday in celebration of the 11th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo. Photo shows Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching reading the Imperial Rescript.

Manchoukuo's 11th Birthday Feted With Numerous Functions in Tokyo

Solemn Ceremony Held at Embassy After Which Participants Marched to Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines; Minister Aoki Lauds Country's Progress

To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the monarchial regime in Manchoukuo and the 11th Manchoukuo Empire Day simple but solemn functions took place in Tokyo on Monday.

The celebrations hailed the complete concord with which Japan and Manchoukuo are working together in midst of the turmoil enwrapping the world today and made firmer the determination of the peoples of both nations to drive onward to absolute victory.

At 9 a.m. Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, Takeo Yamanashi, Counselor of the Manchoukuo Embassy, and more than a hundred representatives of business houses having connections with Manchoukuo assembled at the Embassy in Azabu and observed ceremonies celebrating Manchoukuo Empire Day. After the ceremonies Ambassador Wang led 120 members of the staff of the Embassy in a march to Meiji Shrine and Yasukuni Shrine where they prayed for complete victory.

At 2 p.m. the steel gate at the Embassy's main entrance and numerous other articles made of steel were contributed to the war cause at a ceremony at which Governor Matsumura, of Tokyo Prefecture was present. Later, pupils of the nearby Nanzan National School, led by their principal, called at the Embassy to express their felicitations on this memorable Manchoukuo holiday.

Also at 2 p.m. more than 500 Manchoukuo students studying in Japan gathered at their headquarters in Koishikawa and solemnly observed ceremonies.

At 6 p.m. a huge rally of celebration was held in Hibiya Public Hall at which spoke Mitsuo Miyata, Chairman of the Japan-Manchoukuo Central Society, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Lieutenant-Colonel Kunio Akiyama, member of the Army Press Department, and Ambassador Wang.

In his address, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Aoki declared "The Manchurian Incident was the fire which lit the fuse to destroy the old world order which was based on Anglo-America's world policy."

The birth of the Empire of Manchoukuo, he said, was the first step taken toward sweeping out Anglo-American power from the whole of East Asia and toward the building of the new world order.

"Manchoukuo," asserted Minister Aoki, "felt clearly the significance of its founding and in spite of persistent Anglo-American and other obstructions, maintained an indivisible relationship with Japan and has accomplished a tremendous development."

The past 10 years' development in Manchoukuo is unparalleled in history, said the Minister, and it is now recognized by more than 10 nations and is an important pillar in the Axis camp.

In closing the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs thanked the Government and people of Manchoukuo for their complete cooperation stressed that further hardships must be expected in the prosecution of the war, and expressed his most sincere felicitations for the development of Manchoukuo.

A program of entertainment followed the speakers.

Other Tokyo functions included an exhibition of the works of pupils in Manchoukuo and Japan held at the Shirokiya in Otsuka. Other department stores posted photographs and posters and celebrated memorable day.

Special programs were broadcast throughout the day over the radio: these included an address by Shoji Kanai, former supreme adviser to the Manchoukuo Government on "The Founding of Manchoukuo and the War of Greater East Asia;" the inside story of the "Life of a Manchoukuo Settler," told by a settler: an Empire Day from Manchoukuo; and other exchange broadcasts.

CHINESE PEOPLE IN JAVA ORGANIZE ASSOCIATION

Domei

BANDOENG, February 27.—A ceremony marking the inauguration of the Chinese Resident Association which aims at cooperation with the Japanese Military Administration for construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was held here this afternoon.

During the ceremony, attended by 100 representatives, a resolution was adopted to start a movement to cooperate further with the Japanese Administration. The attendants also unanimously decided to make a monetary donation to the Japanese Forces.

Manchou Emperor Receives Greetings Of General Umezu

Domei

HSINKING, March 1.—General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Japanese Ambassador to Hsinking, today tendered felicitations to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo. General Umezu today attended the ceremony at the Palace of presenting the China Affair Service Medal to His Majesty the Emperor and the Commemorative Medals for the 26th Centenary of the Founding of the Japanese Empire to Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress which His Majesty the Emperor of Japan has been graciously pleased to present.

MANCHOUKUO'S HOPE CLARIFIED BY ENVOY

Thinks Opportunity Has Come To Repay Japan for Aid, Says Ambassador Wang

Manchoukuo is engrossed in the augmentation of its fighting power, putting up with privations and difficulties, with the view to contributing to the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia, declared Ambassador Wang Yun-ching of Manchoukuo in his address Monday night at the rally held at the Hibiya Public Hall in celebration of Manchoukuo's 11th Empire Day.

The defense of the country in the north will receive first attention of basic policies which have been adopted for the next 10 years, he said.

The officials and people of Manchoukuo are of the opinion that an opportunity has been presented them to repay Japan for the aid received from her ever since the founding of their country, the Ambassador said.

Ambassador Wang's address follows:

"It delights me exceedingly that I have an opportunity of speaking a few words at the 'Evening in Celebration of Manchoukuo's National Foundation Day' held on a dignified scale under the joint auspices of the Japan-Manchoukuo Central Association, Manchuria Emigration and Settlement Association, Japan-Manchoukuo Imperial Women's Society, and the Tokyo Municipality to signify the fact that we are greeting the extremely significant 11th Empire Day of Manchoukuo in the midst of glorious victories in the War of Greater East Asia.

"As is known already to you, our country Manchoukuo, observed the 10th Empire Day last year.

"Ever since it was founded, our country, according to the fundamental principle of uniting itself with its parent country Japan in virtue and mind, has strengthened its relations with Japan which with our country forms an indivisible entity. At home it has placed on a firmer basis its solidarity as a State, thereby practising the principle of racial harmony. Furthermore, it has adjusted and bolstered its political structure. It has made a phenomenal

(Continued on Page 2)

PREMIER CHANG AVERS VICTORY SURE FOR JAPAN

Nippon, China and Manchoukuo Have Stabilized Position to Crush Enemy

SPEAKS FROM HSINKING

Declares People of His Country Firmly Resolved to Accomplish Task

Domei

HSINKING, March 1.—As the three leading countries in East Asia, Japan, China and Manchoukuo have completely stabilized their position to achieve final victory against the anti-Axis countries, declared Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo in a radio speech this evening from a local broadcasting station on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

The gist of Premier Chang's radio speech follows:

"Last year which marked the first year of the War of Greater East Asia, Manchoukuo celebrated the 10th anniversary of its founding. And this year—the first year of the second State construction program—we celebrate the 11th anniversary of the founding of the State.

"In order to cope with swift international developments, the Manchoukuo Government last year drafted an administrative policy for the coming 10 years on the basis of the actual experiences during the past 10 years and announced that policy on December 8 last year, the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, as the fundamental outline of the national policy.

Firm Determination

"In drafting the aforesaid policy, we with an immutable resolve made our utmost efforts to make a firm and positive contribution to the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia and the everlasting prosperity of Manchoukuo.

"Now, the Imperial Japanese Forces have been achieving glorious victories in all places where they have fought, and have steadily succeeded in establishing the Greater East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere through the liberation of various races in East Asia from the Anglo-American oppression and exploitation.

"In the midst of this great war, Manchoukuo has been loyally fulfilling its duty as the bulwark of defense in the north and as an important supply base of foodstuffs and iron ore for Japan. It is certainly a great honor and privilege for Manchoukuo to be thus able to contribute to Japan in the present war.

"China, under the guidance of President Wang Ching-wei, declared war on the United States and Britain at the start of this year in the spirit of sharing the same fate with Japan. Thus, China and Manchoukuo have come to share the same destiny with Japan, the leader of East Asia, in a common war against Britain and the United States.

"This is certainly the most befitting attitude which we three countries, as the three leading nations in East Asia, can take. The structure of our three countries has thus been completely stabilized for the achievement of a final victory.

Great Age

"In the long history of East Asia, there has never been an age so great and significant as the present. I wish to stress the great happiness I feel over the fact that I was born in an age like this. On this special occasion, I wish to express to Their Excellencies Prime Minister Tojo of Japan and President Wang Ching-wei of China as well as to the peoples of the two countries who are represented by Their Excellencies a firm and immutable resolve of Manchoukuo to march forward for the accomplishment of the gigantic task with which Manchoukuo and its 43,000,000 people are shouldered."

P.I. Adopts Resolution

Domei

MANILA, February 26.—The council of the Executive Commission of the Philippines in a special meeting this afternoon adopted a resolution to promote its positive cooperation with the Japanese Military Administration, by aiding in island and promote Oriental spirit among islanders, it was revealed.

INDO-CHINA DEFENSE OF BORDER IS SECURE

Chungking's Vital Supply Route Closed; French Soldiers On Constant Watch

By A DOMEI CORRESPONDENT

Domei

HANOI, February 28.—Impregnable defense facilities established on the northern frontier line along the chains of rugged mountains of the French Indo-China Kwangsi border are now securely under the vigilant guard of the joint units of Japan and French Indo-China.

The importance of these frontier defense facilities has been keenly felt since the Japanese entry into the French Leased Territory at Kwangchow Bay, Leichow peninsula, and the decision of the Vichy Government to relinquish its concessions and its extraterritorial rights in China.

Dong Dang is a small frontier town in Tongking province with a modest but prosperous population of native inhabitants and Chinese colonists. Peace and order are perfectly preserved in these districts which formerly were important relaying points of war supplies for Chungking.

A French officer in command of the frontier units conducted us to the observation post overlooking Chengnan-kwan, Chinese frontier town. Half way down the highway is the formidable barricade. There the Chungking's vital supply route is closed.

Powerful fortress guns have been placed at many strategic points along the forbidding ridges on the frontier at enormous cost, it is said.

Lang-son, 16 kilometers southeast of Dong Dang, was once the junction point for the war material transport to Chungking, but it is now a peaceful town faithfully reproducing the tranquil atmosphere of fashionable villas in France. Native members of the frontier guards were seen engaged in fierce training under the tricolored flags.

FAULTY PLANNING MARKS U.S. ARMAMENT INDUSTRY

Huge Program for Synthetic Rubber Production Fails To Meet Demand

LISBON.—Charges of faulty planning in the United States armament industry and misdirection of government industry and misdirection of government subsidies for the reconstruction program are taking on a more positive form, it is learned here.

According to New York press reports, the huge synthetic rubber plant established in Gary, Indiana, by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and which is shortly to start production is not in a position to live up to the production program mapped out for it.

This plant is established with a subsidy of $3,300,000 from public funds. Hitherto, it was not revealed how much capital the Standard Oil Company had sunk into the venture.

The inability to carry out the production program for synthetic rubber is said to be due to the lack in butylene—oil gas—which according to latest experiments is particularly suited for the refining of benzine for airplanes.

As the production of airplane benzine is important there is insufficient butylene available for synthetic rubber production which is largely based on this oil gas.

Even if the available butylene is not used for airplane benzine there is not enough of it for the production of 30,000 tons of synthetic rubber which is called for in the production program of the Gary plant.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD IS AIM OF N. CHINA ORGAN

¥150 Million for Progress Set Aside After Decision Of Delegates

Domei

PEKING, February 25.—The North China Cooperative Society, having decided upon self-sufficiency in food as its program for this year, at its second regular meeting of its delegates today, has set aside the sum of ¥158,500,000 to promote cooperative societies in the village, to guide the production of foodstuffs and to train its members.

The meeting was attended by Wang Yin-tai, Kei Yamane, respectively the chairman and vice-chairman of the board of directors, members of the Society, and delegates from the Japanese Embassy and Chamber of Commerce.

Defending Northern Waters

Steel-helmeted bluejackets of the Japanese Navy in gas masks stand before an anti-aircraft gun on board a warship to keep vigil for signs of the enemy in the cold wintry waters of the North. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

45 FOE WARPLANES DESTROYED IN INDIA

Good Results Obtained When Japanese Airmen Raid U.S., British Bases

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH, March 1.—The Imperial Air Forces made timely raids on the bases of Anglo-American air units in India and shot down or destroyed aground 45 enemy warplanes.

A total of 14 enemy craft were downed by anti-aircraft fire in the Burmese territory, and during February alone, a total of 59 foe planes were either shot down or destroyed on the ground.

During the past three months since last December, 235 enemy warplanes were downed or destroyed aground in Indo-China, while raids were made on Calcutta, Chittagong, Feni and Tensukia, inflicting serious damages to enemy fuel storages, docks, merchantmen, munition warehouses, airfields, barracks and other important military installations.

Tulagi Island Bombed

The Japanese Air Forces bombed Tulagi Island of the Solomon Group on Sunday, and also raided Port Moresby in New Guinea on the same day, it was announced by the Anti-Axis headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Sunday in relaying a wire from Melbourne.

Chiang Vessels Blasted

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CHINA, March 1.—Close on heels of two surprise raids yesterday by Japanese bombers on Owchihkow, 40 kilometers west of Shihshow in Southern Hupeh, in which heavy damage was inflicted on enemy vessels concentrated along the coast of the Yangtze river yesterday, Japanese Army planes today again made a fierce attack on areas surrounding Owchihkow and heavily pounded the remnant enemy vessels.

By these raids on two successive days, the enemy attempt to escape to the southern bank of the Yangtze has been completely frustrated.

All Japanese plans returned to to their base safely, it was revealed.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE OPENS

Macassar, Banjermasin, Amboina Now Regularly Connected

Domei

MACASSAR, February 28.—Regular telegraph service among Macassar in southwestern Celebes, Banjermasin in southwestern Borneo, and Amboina in southern Amboina Island, will begin from March 1.

The various regulations governing types and methods of sending telegrams will be similar to those being applied to telegraphic services in Japan.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

the British authorities. The very fact that the action of Gandhi in practicing a fast by way of a protest against Britain is setting together the Indian people is important as indicating the future of the anti-British movement in India. We hope that the Indian people will bear in mind the heroic stand made by the Mahatma in his fast and will make redoubled efforts to bring about the collapse of Britain.

Chilean Government Decides to Release 30% Axis Internees

Although 74 Japanese nationals and 168 German subjects in Chile were seized and interned at various cities in south Chile by the Chilean Government authorities immediately following Chile's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis countries, it is now reported by the newspaper, Defense, that the Chilean Government has decided to release 30 per cent of the internees on the basis of developments of new circumstances since the diplomatic rupture, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Friday in relaying a wire from Santiago.

Java Serving Today As Cog of East Asia

(Continued from Page 1)

claimed a Military Administration on the other.

"In exactly one year since that time, everything has been progressing regularly and with great results. The strict discipline of the Imperial Forces quickly brought the people close to them and the people trust completely the Imperial Forces. In Java today, reconstruction is complete, various new industries undreamed in the days under Dutch rule have arisen, and Java faces a bright future as a solid pillar of the Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Nine-Day Fete Starts

Domei

BANDOENG, March 1.—Commemorating the first anniversary of the landing of Japanese Forces on Java, today saw the opening of a gala nine-day festival throughout the island in celebration of the new Java.

In Bandoeng, various athletic meets of pupils in primary schools and students in middle schools will be held at the newly established Azuma playground. In addition cinema shows and concerts will be held in the evening at various places in the city.

Posters—"Gratitude to Japanese Troops", "Destroy America and Britain" and others—are posted throughout the city.

A meeting is scheduled on March 5 at the Greater East Asia Hall here at which Indonesians will discuss matters for their cooperation with Japan and their efforts toward successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Prayers will be offered by 150,-000 Mohammedans on March 5 for successful consummation of the War.

During the four days beginning March 6, Government officials and civilians as well as representatives of the Indonesian community will visit the graves of Japanese soldiers.

Scheduled on March 7 is the unveiling ceremony for the monument which has been erected to commemorate the entry of Japanese troops into Bandoeng.

Shigemitsu Returns

Domei

PEKING, March 1.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China, who was visiting here to confer with Japanese and Chinese leaders, left here this morning for Nanking by train. During his stay here, the Japanese Ambassador had several conferences with Lieutenant-General Yasutsugu Okamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China, Major-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Japanese Minister stationed in Peking, and Chu Shen, Chairman of the North China Political Council, it is revealed.

U.S. ARMY REVEALS CASUALTIES IN WAR

Gives Out Only Part of Actual Losses—Claims Only 3,781 Killed

The total casualties of American army servicemen since the outbreak of hostilities have been officially announced by the United States Wartime Information Office, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch dated Sunday to Domei in relaying a wire from Washington.

However, the aforementioned announcement can be viewed as exposing only a fraction of the actual losses as can be concluded from the usual bulletins of war situations released by the United States Government, which were either belated or extremely "conservative."

A gist of the announcement follows:

Killed	3,781
Wounded	6,689
Missing	25,423
Taken as prisoners	6,641
Interned in neutral countries	89
Total	42,623

It is to be noted that the total includes 12,500 Filipino soldiers, the dispatch added.

U.S. Planes Lost

A squadron of American dive-bombers escorted by Lightning and War Hawk fighting planes maneuvered in the skies off an island at the western extremity of the New Georgia Group in the Solomons, on Saturday, and two combat planes failed to return, it was announced by the United States Navy Department on the following day, according to another dispatch from Buenos Aires in quoting a telegram from Washington.

Claims Aerial Success

The 'successive' aerial combats staged in the Solomon area have been officially announced by the United States Navy Department, according to another dispatch from Buenos Aires to Domei on Sunday.

The above dispatch further reported the United Press broadcast on Sunday, which commented on the Navy Department's announcements by stating that the 'successive' ventures made by the American air units in the Solomons are strongly influencing the belief that a new offensive strategy is being carried out in that area.

Meanwhile, at the commencement of the Red Cross drive for the subscription of $125,000,000 donation, Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander of the United States Pacific Fleet, from the base of the Pacific fleet, ranted in gist, as follows:

"The United States naval force in the Pacific is about to commence an offensive against a new position and if it succeeds in securing the position, a direct and thorough blow will be dealt on industrial districts on the Japanese mainland. We are now at the cross-roads in the Pacific warfare."

In Tough Position

Under pressure of the severe criticisms emanating from the Chungking regime circles and from the American press world as the result of the address made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the House of Commons which revealed the agreement reached at the Casablanca Conference to concentrate anti-Axis counter-offensive for 1943 against the Axis forces in continental Europe, President Franklin Roosevelt and American military representatives are making frantic endeavors to eradicate the impressions made by the British Prime Minister, stated a report to Domei on Sunday from Buenos Aires in quoting a telegram from Washington.

MANCHOUKUO'S HOPE CLARIFIED BY ENVOY

(Continued From Page 6)

development in industry and economy. These, combined with an improvement in the living of the people, have made it possible to place the State on the firmest conceivable foundations.

Enemies Ousted

"The War of Greater East Asia for the annihilation of the inveterate enemies America and Britain came on December 8 the year before last. Thanks to the Imperial Forces which under the Imperial Virtues have advanced with an irresistible force, all the aggressive activities of America, Britain, and the Netherlands over several hundred years have been shut out from the various areas of the vast Co-Prosperity Sphere. We are impressed in the profoundest manner by the spectacle of the various races of Greater East Asia returning to the condition under which they should be, and in great joy over their emancipation applying themselves in the closest way to the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The War of Greater East Asia, as already known, is a holy war whose aim is to crush the ambitions of America and Britain for a world hegemony and enable all countries to be in their proper places. It is by complete victory in the war that it will be possible for us to succeed in realizing a new order under which all will be full of hope and joy and mutually prosper. It follows that we have to discard all personal ambitions and egotistical sentiments and devote ourselves to the annihilation of America and Britain.

"His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was pleased to grant a rescript immediately after the issuance of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain. In that rescript the relations with Japan were characterized as ones which would not be asunder no matter whether there was death or life.

"His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant a rescript again today last year, on the occasion of the 10th National Foundation Festival. In this rescript His Imperial Majesty enjoined the people 'to sacrifice themselves for the sacred War of Greater East Asia and try their utmost to repay our parent country by assisting in the performance of its heavenly mission.'

"We see the 43,000,000 people of our country, in response to the will of His Imperial Majesty, are united in close collaboration with our parent country Japan.

For Further Development

"As has been pointed out before, our country has made a really wonderful progress during the past 10 years. We wish to make a further development, basing ourselves on the great results which have been achieved by us in the past. In this way we have entered the so-called second phase in construction.

"Our Government on December 8 last year, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, made public the plans for basic national policies. These were measures designed to insure a phenomenal development of national power on the basis of what has already been achieved by us. They were outlines of the policies which will be adopted by our Government in the next 10 years. These measures will be enforced in the order of urgency. A point will be made of working out these measures in the light of the existing emergency situation.

"First of all the defense of the country in the north will receive our attention. It is the intention of our Government to concentrate on bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a conclusively successful end. The urgent thing for us is to win victory in the war. The officials and people of our country are in the same state of mind as the people of Japan and as a matter of fact are engrossed in the augmentation of the fighting power of their country, putting up with privations and difficulties.

"His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was pleased to order temporary suspension of work on a new palace for His Imperial Majesty's occupation and monuments commemorating the visit of His Imperial Majesty to Japan and the rescripts granted by His Imperial Majesty, in order to signify his wish to cooperate in the successful prosecution of the sacred war. The iron thus saved was ordered by His Imperial Majesty to be turned over to Japan for use in the extension of its fighting power. Our Government is exerting itself to respond to this gracious will of His Imperial Majesty.

"I have already said that the people of our country are closely cooperating with the Government in the extension of fighting power. As an example of this I may point out that the farmer of our country, in responding to the call of the Government last year, made available more of their crops than they did the previous year, in spite of the fact that their crops were poorer than the previous year because of bad weather and other factors. As another example, our country completed ahead of schedule the shipment of the amount of iron we had to send to Japan last year, as was announced by the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry some time ago.

"Our plan for the next fiscal year which starts next month is to increase the output of iron, coal, and foodstuffs, in accordance with the plans for basic policies, and increase our exports of these materials to Japan.

"The chiefs of provincial governments throughout the country were called together at Hsinking a few days ago and received from the Central Government instructions about how to make these plans successful.

"The officials and people of our country deems that an opportunity has presented itself for them to repay Japan for the aid it has given to us since the founding of our country. They also deem that the time has come for them to practise and display the spirit of morality which inspired the founding of our country, and taking this to heart they are proceeding with the extension of fighting power and the prosecution of the sacred war.

"As for the defense of our country in the north, the forces of our country, working in cooperation with the valiant Kwantung Army in accordance with the policy of joint defense by Japan and our country, see that there is not the slightest cause for concern about it. In short, our country is assuming the responsibility of keeping the north secure, while on the other hand it is playing an important part in the crushing of America and Britain in the south. I want the people of Japan to rest perfectly assured on these points. Concurrently I hope that they will be in closer cooperation and in greater unison with our country.

"The war has entered a phase where it will develop into a protracted struggle. We would not care if it should last for a very large number of years. We are perfectly sure that if Japan and Manchoukuo unite in the prosecution of the war and if they perform their function of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere we may confidently anticipate an eventual realization of our great object.

"I take the occasion of the Empire Day to felicitate Japan and Manchoukuo on their close ties, bestow my benediction on the future of the War of Greater East Asia, express by condolences to those who have died heroically in the war, and wish success to the officers and men at the front.

Philippines Sets Up Broadcast Bureau, Headed by Adachi

Domei

MANILA, March 1.—As one of its measures to enlarge and systematize the broadcasting system here, the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines inaugurated a Superintendent Bureau of Broadcasting today with the appointment of Fukutaro Adachi as its first director. The new bureau has immediately started preparations to establish broadcasting stations in Cebu, Davao, Iloilo, Legaspi, Tuguegarao, Cotobato, Zamboanga and Cagayan in addition to those already existing in Manila and Baguio.

CABINET'S DECISION IMPRESSES INDIANS

Those Living in Burma Laud Policy Not to Treat as Foe Who Cooperate

Domei

RANGOON, February 27.—The regulation passed by the Japanese Cabinet on February 26 outlining the Japanese Government's policy not to treat Indians cooperating in the construction of Greater East Asia as hostile nationals will have a profound effect on Indians residing in Burma in view of the fact that the authorities here had already instituted this basic policy where the Military Administration had been established.

The latest announcement of the Japanese Government's new decision has made a deep impression upon local Indians who have awakened to the true value of the same step originally taken by the Military Administration and who can only express admiration for the magnanimity as well as modesty of the latter for not having loudly propagandized its policy in the past.

The assets of the Indian people in Burma total a huge sum and legally should have come under the jurisdiction of the Japanese law governing enemy assets and the asset freezing law.

However, due to the sincere cooperation shown by the majority of Indians in Burma at the time of the entrance of the Japanese troops there, the military authorities exempted the assets of Indians from being considered as enemy in character including those assets left behind by some Indians who fled to India at the outbreak of the war.

The properties of the absent Indians have been placed in the care of, the Society of Indians Residing in Burma, while the Military Administration has limited itself merely to the general supervision of such assets.

CELEBES SOON TO REOPEN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES

Primary, Middle Schools Undergo Complete Change in System to Meet Present Needs

Domei

MACASSAR, February 27.—Under the newly reformed educational system, all primary and middle schools in Celebes including commercial, agricultural and industrial schools will be reopened in April, it was disclosed.

In order to meet the new situation in East Asia, educational authorities in Celebes have effected a fundamental reform of the educational system for primary and middle schools.

According to the new system, the existing system regarding primary and middle schools formed under Dutch rule will be abolished.

The new system will divide the primary school into two parts, that is, three years' ordinary course and six years' higher course, while four-year courses will be effected in middle schools, agricultural, industrial, commercial and mercantile marine schools.

In addition to the above schools, a five-year course normal school will also be established for the purpose of training teachers for primary schools.

GANDHI'S SON PRAYS FOR SIRE'S HEALTH

Thanks Public for Many Letters Sympathizing With Mahatma's Condition

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 28.—"Together with many sympathizers, I pray my father will survive his fast under the mercy of Providence," declared Devidas Karamchand Gandhi, son of the Mahatma, in his message issued today to the following effect:

"We have received many letters, telegrams and telephone messages inquiring about my father's health. With the term of his fast nearing its end, thousands of telegrams of inquiry have been received and we express our profound thanks to those who are anxious about my father's health.

"Although he is gradually weakening, father remains composed and is indulging himself in meditation, without uttering a word. Together with you all, I pray for the mercy of God enabling him to survive his fast. I am afraid that even after the end of his fast, absolute care must be given towards father's condition and the term for recovery will be considerably long."

Gandhi's Health Grave

Mainichi

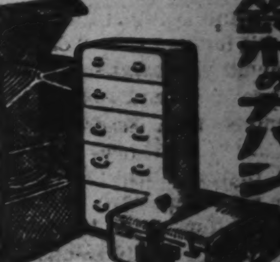
CANTON, February 28.—Mahatma Gandhi has shown signs of further weakening, according to Vadas Gandhi, his son, it is reported from Poona. The Mahatma's son issued the following statement on his father's condition, today.

"Father is becoming weaker as can be naturally expected. Even after the ending of his fasting, his health will require utmost care. At present, he is quite and refrains from speaking almost entirely, indulging only in silent meditation."

Denounces Chiang Kai-Shek

C.P.S.

HANKOW, February 26.—In a speech delivered at the mass meeting held at Yincheng, Hupeh, recently, Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, bitterly attacked General Chiang Kai-shek for his utter lack of consideration for the welfare of the people. "When Chiang Kai-shek lost a piece of Chinese territory, he did not take that as Chinese territory, and when he deserted his fellow-countrymen, he did not take them as his fellow-countrymen," he stated. "We were thus left without a country, without a Government and without a leader. Not until President Wang Ching-wei started the Peace Movement did we again see the national flag."



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CHINESE EXHORTED TO POSITIVE ACTION

Nanking Minister Lin Stresses Need for Masses to Aid Japan in War

Since the National Government of China declared war on the United States and Britain, Japan has been fully manifesting its sincerity and keen desire to cooperate with the new born State by retroceding its concessions, abolishing its extraterritorial rights and returning to the Nanking Government the enemy assets which Japan had taken over at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Therefore, let us abandon all thoughts of ease and leisure. Having now entered the war, let us express with concrete action our appreciation for the help given by Japan. Let us also shed blood and sweat by putting our shoulders to the task to work for the rejuvenation of China and the defense of East Asia.

Thus declared Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of the National Government of China at the Anti-Anglo-American Mass Rally held in Shanghai recently, according to the International Publicity Board of China.

Minister Lin's statement, in part, follows:

Treaties Injured China

"The Treaty of Nanking, the Treaty of Peking and other subsequent unequal treaties represented a series of chains wound over China's body. Today, after endless struggle and with the help of Japan, we are freeing ourselves from this bondage and marching on the road to existence and independence. But we cannot forget the various attempts of Anglo-American aggressors against East Asia, the last placed yet not fully dominated by imperialistic colonialism.

"The rise of Japan to power has been solely responsible for the continued safety of East Asia, and consequently was a thorn in the eyes of the aggressors. For this reason, treachery and duplicity were resorted to in order to deceive the East Asiatic peoples into hostility against one another. Sino-Japanese cooperation was the greatest fear the aggressors harbored, and measures devised to prevent its realization permanently.

"But we are no longer deceived. We have awakened from our lessons of bloodshed and are uniting ourselves into one. We now tell the aggressors that China and Japan will remain united for ever, and that all the peoples of East Asia will likewise be united forever—engaging themselves in a common struggle, and sharing the same fate.

"We moy recall that here in Shanghai 18 years ago, at a time when the National Revolution was being fervently pushed, the tragic May 30 incident took place when Chinese students and the masses were being massacred by the British. The memory of that tragedy still lingers in the minds of our students, our masses.

"The time has come for a reckoning. Let us, with all the blood which has been shed since the days of the Opium War in the cause against aggression, strive, with our advanced neighbor, to build up a new land of glory and brightness, of co-existence and co-prosperity.

Built With Opium

"We cannot also forget that the so-called Gibraltar of East Asia was built with the profits from the infamous opium monopoly. Under this system, tens of thousands of Chinese citizens were made into opium addicts out of whose sweat and toil contributions were extracted for the construction of the naval base. Even here in Shanghai, our sweat had contributed to every piece of brick that went to build those imposing skyscrapers which manifested the arrogance of the Anglo-American imperialists.

"For a hundred years our sweat has thus been spent. But now, with the launching of the War for Greater East Asia by our Ally, the time has come for a reckoning with these Anglo-American aggressors. Now it has been possible for what was built up by the East Asiatics to be restored to them.

"Now, with Japan's assistance China has finally been able to realize the long-cherished desire for the restoration of concession and the abolition of extraterritorial rights. Under these circumstances, Britain and America in their extreme nervousness hurriedly expressed to Chungking their decision also to return concessions and to abolish extraterritorial rights. Chungking, in turn makes use of these words to deceive the people and ask them to sacrifice themselves for the British and Americans. Let me ask them in whose hands are the Anglo-American concessions just now and exactly what are they in a position to restore. Let me also ask them whether the promises made to India during the first World War had been fulfilled.

"The problems of East Asia are to be settled by the peoples of East Asia themselves, and there is no need for Britain and America to interfere. While the Anglo-American powers only issue us a rubber cheque, Japan helps us with facts, which is what we want.

"It is true that our people are still undergoing some hardships which have not yet been fully removed by the Peace Movement. But we have at least maintained our national independence and kept up the integrity of our national flag. People used to think little of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty, but the retrocession of concessions and the abolition of extraterritorial rights as provided for in that treaty are now being realized. On top of these, Japan is also turning over to us enemy properties which she has taken into custody following the outbreak of the War.

Desire for Cooperation

"All these have been based merely on the sincerity of a mutual desire for cooperation. Japan wants us for a friend, so do we want Japan. Let us therefore not ask what we can get from participation in the War, but rather what we can do after participation in the war. Only by sharing hardships may we share comforts, and only by our readiness to share death may we share life.

"Let us abandon thoughts of ease and leisure. Having now entered the war, let us express with concrete action our appreciation of the help given us by Japan. Let us also shed our blood and sweat, and by putting our shoulders to the task, work for the rejuvenation of China and the defense of East Asia.

"It may be asked with what strength are we to contribute to the war. As long as we realize that China and Japan are national friends and unnatural enemies, and exert ourselves as a partner in war, we have the necessary strength.

"It may also be asked what the future holds for the Concessions in Shanghai, and for the individual inhabitants of this city. Let me tell you that with East Asia there will be China, and with China there will be our individual existence. Our only safeguard is our own efforts. The salvation of China and the emancipation of East Asia constitute our most reliable safeguards.

"Peace does not mean ease and the shirking of duties. It also requires the sheddings of blood and sweat. Before the successful emancipation of East Asia, national suffering cannot be removed, much less personal difficulties. Let us bear our present hardships in order to win future victory to relieve our national sufferings. Let us sacrifice personal liberty for national liberty, for the emancipation of East Asia."

+ + + BOUNTIFUL MANCHOUKUO + + +

11th Anniversary of Empire's Founding Is Feted With Agricultural Drive in Full Swing

Ten years of supreme efforts on Manchoukuo's part to realize an unshakable national foundation have borne fruit. Today, as it enters its 11th year as an independent State, the Empire faces the world confidence in its ability to realize an evermore solidified stand internally and externally. With unlimited agricultural resources and with the total cooperation of its hard-working population, Manchoukuo is proudly taking its place as one of the main pillars of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the construction of which it is exerting itself to realize in close cooperation with Japan. Top, from left to right: Soya beans, the life blood of Manchoukuo, being loaded onto carts for transportation to the market. A Manchou farmer takes a brief respite in his busy program of the day to pose for the camera, with a sheath of heavy eared Kaoliang stalks. Bottom, from left to right: Indian corn ripening in the sun. The soya bean farmer's Mecca—the market place.

Diaries of Hikokuro Takayama, Great Patriot Of Shogunate Era, Are Discovered in Gumma

The diaries of Hikokuro Takayama, one of the three most prominent patriots of the Shogunate era, were discovered by the authorities of the Gumma Prefectural Government last fall at the house of Kensaburo Yajima of Komura Gun, Nagano Prefecture. The diaries will be compiled into five volumes by Eiji Yoshikawa, noted novelist and others, and will be published for the benefit of the public, reports the Asahi.

Hikokuro Takayama born in 1747 in Kozuke Province, now Gumma Prefecture, left his native village at the age of 18 and after a life that was full of interest, he committed suicide in Kurume at the age of 47. The contents of the diaries which he wrote over a period of 30 consecutive years are a manifestation of his unparalleled patriotism and loyalty.

The Gumma Prefectural Government, on planning to publish his works on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of his death, quite unexpectedly discovered many of his diaries. Thereupon, it was immediately decided to compile them into five volumes and publish them. It came to be known that Mr. Yajima's grandfather Kichinosuke, being an earnest admirer of Hikokuro Takayama, spent all his life in collecting the diaries, traveling far and wide in his account. After Kichinosuke's death the collection was carefully stored away.

The diaries are records of Hikokuro Takayama's daily life including even the menu and bill of the inn he had stayed overnight and every visit he made throughout the country was fully and minutely recorded. The diaries are valuable also as records of Japanese manners and customs, and of the provincial life of the Shogunate era.

Mr. Yoshikawa, who is cooperating in the compilation of the diaries, made the following remarks: "His influence on the Japanese is very great though he was not accepted by his contemporaries. Apparently he had no other means of transmitting his thoughts and beliefs other than writing them down. Thus, he has clearly and faithfully recorded the general trend of thoughts and customs of his age."

WARSHIP BUILDING DRIVE SHOWING GOOD RESULTS

Many Contributors Offer Timber From Own Premises to Build Men-of-War

In cooperating with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association's campaign for timber contributions for the building of warships, aircraft and other war materials which started from February 11 to last till the end of April, many trees even old and historically famous ones like the pine trees along the Tokaido and the stately cedars of Nikko—are being chopped down and contributed to the State, according to the Mainichi.

Among the many contributers are Jisuke Kurosawa of Fukuoka-cho, Niko-gun, Iwate Prefecture, who made a contribution of cypress trees growing on an area of one chobu square.

In Tokyo, prominent business men and members of the Industrial Club have also decided to contribute trees from their own residential premises.

FACTORY WORKERS HELP ELDERLY COUPLE ON FARM

Gave Lending Hands by Utilizing Spare Time, Holidays When Son Drafted

Desirous of increasing agricultural production, youthful Tetsuo Oishi and six of his fellow workers of a certain munitions factory, are earnestly helping on the farm of an aged couple in their spare time and on holidays, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Tetsuo Oishi who hails from Shizutama Mura, Inasa Gun, Shizuoka Prefecture, has been engaged in war work since August last year. In October, having learned that a chance aquaintance Chojiro Ishihara, an elderly farmer and his wife were having difficulty tending to their large farm due to a lack of farm hands after their eldest son was called to the colors, Tetsuo and six co-workers then decided to help on the farm on their holidays and even after a strenuous day's work at the factory.

Mr. and Mrs. Ishihara, greatly encouraged by the eager volunteers, were able to produce a much greater amount of agricultural products.

The factory authorities, on being informed of the kind services of these lads from the grateful farmer, immediately decided to take proper measures in recognition of their services.

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GERMANS BOW TO RIKKYO IN Y.C.A.C. HOCKEY GAME

Kanto University Champions Show Form Which Captured Title With 8 to 4 Score

In a hockey game played at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Negishi Sunday, the local German first hockey eleven suffered their biggest setback of the season when they were defeated by Rikkyo by the one-sided score of 8 goals to 4. The winner's who won the Kanto University championship last season were in brilliant form and their play on the whole was vastly superior to that of the local side.

The loser's playing without the services of two of their key men, Dohm and Schuette, could not seem to get going and their display was inclined to be ragged. The defense played well but the visiting forwards proved far too clever for them with the result that Meisinger in the goal had little or no chance to stop the goals that were scored.

Very little combination was seen on the part of the German forward line and all the goals scored were the results of snap shooting. Edu Levedag and Bellstedt divided the scoring honors for the losers, each obtaining two goals, while Tanaka, the brilliant Rikkyo inside left led his side with three goals. Oda followed with two goals to his name.

The home team started off strong by obtaining the first tally when Levedag scored in five minutes of play, being soon followed by Bellstedt when his strong drive eluded Nakayama, the visiting custodian to give his side a 2 to 0 lead. Tanaka opened the scoring for the visitors towards the middle of the first half and Karasawa netted the equalizer with a strong drive from the edge of the circle.

Following some even play Sekiguchi, the speedy Rikkyo left-winger flashed down the wing and beat the German defense with a deft shot from close quarters to give his side the lead. The interval found the visiting players leading by 3 goals to 2.

In the second half the home defense went to pieces with the result that the visitors scored four goals within ten minutes of play. Tanaka finished off a good passing bout on the part of the Rikkyo forwards with a terrific drive while Oda made it 5 to 2 for his side when he scored following a bully-off. The Germans reduced the lead when Bellstedt netted with a high rising shot but two goals in quick succession by the brilliant Tanaka and one by Oda gave the visitors a commanding 8 to 3 lead. Before the end of the game Edu Levedag broke through on his own and notched the fourth and final goal for his side.

The teams were: German first: Meisinger, Bergmann, E. Levedag, Fehlen, Dr. Engel, T. Schuette, Sonnenschein, Edu Levedag, Burmester (captain), Bellstedt, Pieper. Rikkyo: Nakayama, Shimizu, Murakawa, Noguchi, Karasawa, S. Tanaka, Ito, Oda, Endo, Tanaka, Sekiguchi. Referee: Mr. Glombik.

COMPLETE SKI TRAINING

Students of Toyama Military School Drill at Oku Nikko

In consideration of the importance of ski as a war weapon, the Toyama Military School conducted a special ski training at Oku Nikko, Tochigi Prefecture, for one week starting from February 19 under the leadership of Lieutenant-Colonel Muraoka. It was participated in by several officers and students, reports the Mainichi.

During the training course, special emphasis was placed upon the proper use of stocks and the technique to ski through wooded areas and in darkness.

Lieutenant-Colonel Muraoka, after his experience, said, "Real skiers with heavy knapsacks on their backs must be able to ski through forests and over mountains to conquer all possible obstacles."

To Mobilize Spaniards

Official orders were issued by the Spanish military authorities on Friday, ordering Spanish subjects of 26 to 38 years of age who have completed or will complete courses in medicine, pharmacy, veterinary, engineering or any other sciences of military importance to report and register with the authorities within 30 days, according to a Madrid dispatch to Domei.

Lin to Head School

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, February 26.—The China Pictorial Dramatic Association is making preparations for the establishment of a pictorial propaganda School. The Minister of Publicity, Lin Pai-sheng who is the president of the Association, himself will be the principal of the school.

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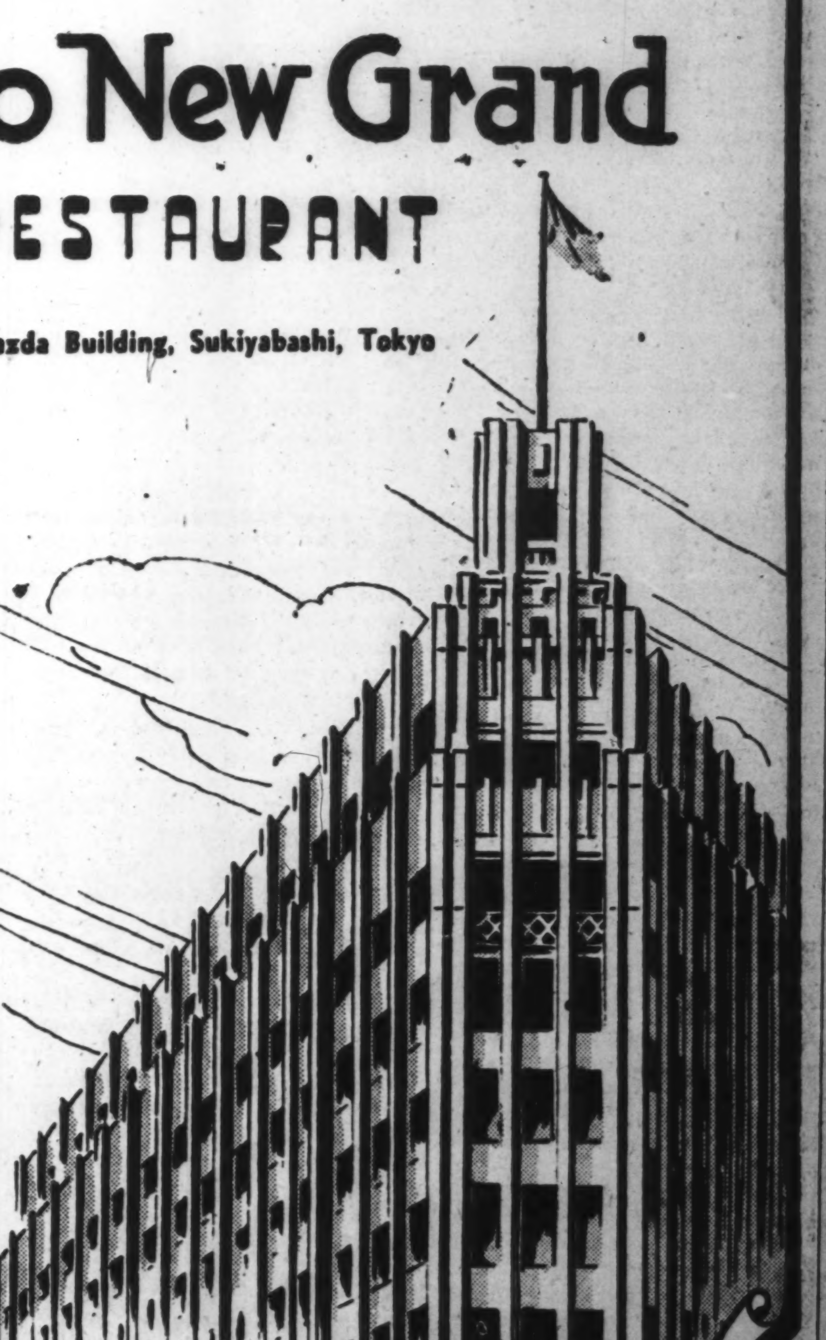

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MAN'S skiing boots, large size (9½ or 10), new or used. Reply Box 460, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

THE Japanese correspondence course (primary, middle and special course) compiled by The Japanese Language Institute, Tokyo. Offers with price. Apply Box No. 703, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

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BIOGRAPHY

Father of Davao

By MASAO WADA
(The Seinen)

(Continued from Last Issue)

It added a glorious page to the history of the development of the Philippines. It stands, and shall forever stand, as an eloquent testimony to the innate strength of the Nippon race.

"What further room is there for cultivation, President?" a newly arrived young staff member of the Ota Development Corporation asked in surprise at the sight of the endless expanse of hemp fields. That was shortly before Ota's return home.

"My lifetime will be insufficient to cultivate Davao alone," came from the tireless captain of the hemp industry.

Early in the summer of 1917, Kyosaburo Ota returned home successful after being away for 16 long years. On October 31 of the same year, death claimed him at the prime age of 42. He had been suffering from his chronic trouble, lymph cancer.

On his death-bed in Kyoto Medical University Hospital he asked for paper and writing-brush. "How mortifying!" he wrote in bold letters, then breathed his last.

What was mortifying to him, besides his untimely death when he was full of ambition and the ardor of youth, was the prohibition of alien ownership of land in the Philippines under the Land Law.

But this part of his mortification is now a thing of the past. With the inclusion of the Philippines within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Land Law has been revised to read, "Alien land ownership, except by Japanese, is prohibited," thus giving the Filipinos and Japanese equal rights.

Ota's monument at Mintaru across the sea under the southern sky is beckoning smilingly. "Come, brethren!"

The Commonwealth of the Philippines which had been ceded by Spain to the United States by the treaty of peace concluded between the two countries on April 11, 1899, fell into the hands of the Japanese Forces in January, 1942, and the new Central Government was organized on January 26 in Manila.

The Philippines is placed under the Military Administration commanded by the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army of Nippon in the Philippines. But the practical working of the Administration differs from those in Hongkong, Malai and the East Indies in that it works as far as possible through the Central Executive Organ of the Filipinos in general.

The Central Executive Organ is empowered to execute administration, legislature and justice to a greater extent than the similar organ for the Burmese in Rangoon. In other words, the people of the Philippines are given a greater freedom than any other people in the areas occupied by the Imperial Army and Navy of Nippon, although they are to conform to the orders and codes issued by the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army of Nippon both in public affairs and individual conduct.

During the 11 months of 1942 numerous orders and regulations have been issued by the Military Administration for the maintenance of peace and order in the islands and for necessary measures in defending them from enemy attacks, while announcements have been made in order to require the cooperation of the people with the purposes of the Administration, asking them to discard altogether the thought and things American, to awake in their native spirit and to realize that their country will be theirs only when they return to their traditions and make advances in all matters of practical life with the spirit of self-sacrifice instead of Western individualism.

The new civil government has made a good, rapid progress during 1942, mayors and governors being appointed in the greater part of the country. Some 15,000 officials are at work to reorganize the people in the transition, but hopeful period of history. The financial conditions of the new government have become well balanced, the authorities aiming at meeting all the expenditure with what is received from among the people within the country.

WAR AND WEAPONS

The War and New Weapons

A Round-Table Conference
(The Rikugun Gaho)

(Continued From Last Installment)

Lt.-Col. Saito: What is the value of mines? They are often carried by aircraft to be laid.

Captain Hirose: Magnetic mines, for instance, are being used. By the way, new weapons used in a war are, in most cases, those devised during the preceding decade, and it is very seldom that still new war arms are introduced during a war. Tanks, introduced during World War I, are probably the only exception to the rule. Very often it's a matter of improving on what are already in existence and on increasing production.

Now, what we must be on our guard against is that America is sure to concentrate on productivity expansion. For instance, she used quite a lot of mechanical mines in the last War. That is typical of America.

During the last war, the British Government asked the general public for suggestions as to the means of avoiding German submarines. The brains of scholars and experts were no doubt found to be far from adequate. Something like 3,800 suggestions were sent in, most of them laughable. One of them, childish though it was, was that stone walls be built in the sea.

Undersea stone walls, of course, were impracticable. But taking a hint from this idea, Britain laid a field of mines over a distance of 230 nautical miles between Norway and Scotland. I have just said that submarines don't go deeper than 200 meters. Well, Britain, judging by that and making mathematical figuring, laid a field of mines about 200 meters under the surface, thinking that German submarines would hit them anyhow. Britain planned to use 500,000 mines for that purpose. Now, a mine at that time cost as much as a Ford automobile. Figuratively speaking, therefore, 500,000 Ford cars were to be buried in the sea.

British industry having been weakened at that time, she turned to the United States, who complied and did the planning herself. Britain produced 30 per cent of the required quantity and America 70 per cent. Before the 500,000 miles were actually laid, however, the war ended. This will give an idea of the length America will go to. We must be on our guard.

Now, in connection with this mine field, a device was invented to enable one mine to do the work of three. The idea was to save on mines. An antenna is attached to a mine, and if the antenna is hit, it will detonate three mines. Again, a buoy is floated atop the highest mine, and if the buoy is hit, all three mines will explode. Such a thing was installed over a length of 230 nautical miles and in a width of 70 nautical miles, the mines being layed in seven rows.

As I have just said, the war came to an end before all the 500,000 had been laid, but during the short period of time that the above-mentioned device was in use, seven German submarines were caught in the trap. Some experts attribute Germany's surrender to this device alone, explaining that Germany, knowing that her undersea craft were sure to be entrapped off Norway, gave up hope of destroying the enemy on the sea and succumbed.

This may be a boast on the part of mechanical mine experts, but the thing to remember is that America will fall back on her productivity to effect a counter-offensive on us.

Scribe: What is America's present shipbuilding capacity?

Captain Hirose: As for aircraft, she used to claim a productive capacity of 60,000. Recently, she has been giving the figure as 125,000. The 60,000 figures is not of recent origin: it was at the time of the third Vinson plan. It was thought to be a paper figure, but it seems to be a reality now. Seacraft? Well, American papers have been coming out with a figure of 800,000 tons of merchantmen a month.

Scribe: It appears that America is converting merchant vessels into aircraft carriers.

Captain Hirose: Converted aircraft carriers seem to have been sent to the Solomons area. With the Wasp lost, she now has only one real aircraft carrier left. Real aircraft carriers and converted ones make no difference to her now: neither are proof against gunfire.

(To Be Continued)

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 18 — The Way of a Spy

Johachi Kimura hardly knew whether he was a vassal of the Kira family or of the Uesugis, or if he were acting as a catspaw of Chisaka Hyobu. He was constantly on the move.

"Come by way of the Sukiya Gate, pass through the garden, and wait outside my room at the veranda." This had been Hyobu's injunction, and Kimura had free access to his house without the knowledge of anybody else.

Kimura was a frequent visitor, especially after the arrival of Kuranosuke Oishi in Yedo.

Today, too, a stockily-built man, dressed like a townsman, was talking with Chisaka Hyobu. He was Johachi Kimura, who had been commissioned by the Counselor to act the spy.

"Yesterday, Kuranosuke went from the Sengakuji Temple to the abode of Yosen-in, and from there he went to the house of Juzaemon Araki, the Superintendent. Evidently, he went to petition for the revival of the clan, and to express his thanks for his kindness during the confiscation of the Castle of Ako. The same day, he also went to see Lord Matsudaira Aki-no-Kami and Lord Asano Mino-no-Kami. He stayed a short time at each place."

Hyobu listened to Kimura's report with his head tilted on one side.

"H'm. I see," he muttered to himself. "He is a thoroughgoing fellow." It was as though he was praising his enemy against how Kuranosuke really felt. Although he had never seen Kuranosuke, and although their stations in life were vastly different, Hyobu felt that he himself would have acted as Oishi was acting if their positions had been reversed. Oishi was the Chief Retainer of the Ako clan. In the absence of his lord, the fate of the whole clan rested on his shoulders. Hyobu was the Chief Counselor of the Uesugi clan. The minority of his lord forced the destiny of the whole Uesugi clan upon his aged shoulders. The difference in their positions was one of scale. The essential nature of their positions was about the same. Chief Retainer or Chief Counselor, there was only one way for a faithful vassal. Hyobu well knew it. Hyobu had only to imagine himself in the place of Oishi, and the motives and innermost thoughts of the latter would become clearly revealed as though reflected in a mirror.

"Chief Counselor," Johachi leant forward. "I think it is advisable that seven or eight men should be sent at once to Kyoto."

"Why, has anything happened?"

"Nothing has happened, but Kuranosuke will be going back to Yamashina shortly. It would be less conspicuous if we sent our spies ahead of him."

"Already five men have been sent to Yamashina. I think that is enough."

"Then shall I select about five men from those at Kira's household?"

"No. It is unwise to decrease the men round Kira. Not even by one. Kuranosuke may return to Kyoto, but there is no telling when some rash samurai might break in to attack Kira. I will take care of this side. All you have to do is to follow my orders."

"I understand. It may happen that I shall have to depart for Kyoto without informing you beforehand."

"You can send me occasional reports by letter. That will be less conspicuous. It is a mistake to suppose that we are monopolizing the spying business. Our opponent is Kuranosuke. There is no loophole in his guard. It is possible that his spies are around this house even. Be on your guard."

"Johachi," he added after a pause. "Never, under any condition, engage in a personal encounter with any of the Ako samurai, or launch into the offensive against them."

"I won't."

"Your work is to confirm the rumor that Kuranosuke is planning a revenge. Let all your actions be guided by this."

"I understand."

"We will incur the scorn and contempt of the populace if it becomes known that spies from the Kira and Uesugi families are keeping the Ako men under observation. It will turn the tide of favor against us, and it will be bad for Kira. If I could have my own way, I would cooperate with Kuranosuke in his efforts to reinstate the Ako clan in the name of Daigaku Asano. But as a vassal of the Uesugi clan I cannot do so. If only the clan could be reinstated. . . . But this is only my own personal view, though if it could be done, it would tide over the danger for ever, I am sure."

"I understand, and sympathize with you."

Johachi Kimura left Hyobu's house.

Ever since the incident at Yedo, the excitement among Kira's retainers was no less than that among the Ako samurai. There was a definite feeling of hostility between the two groups, a feeling which might at any time break out into open warfare.

Johachi Kimura himself felt that same desire to fight. But every time he saw Chisaka Hyobu, this desire was suppressed. Hyobu had no desire to treat the Ako samurai as enemies. Even if they broke into Kira's household, he had no desire to engage in hostilities with them. All he wanted was to ensure that the Uesugi family would not suffer for it, that not a single tile or stone of the Uesugi castle would be displaced.

"It's difficult," muttered Johachi Kimura. "Always on the defensive. . . ."

He wished Hyobu would order him to assassinate Kuranosuke. It would not be so difficult to kill him and Horibe, Okuda, Yoshida, Hara. That sort of work would be much easier.

"I would cooperate with Kuranosuke. . . ." That had been Chisaka Hyobu's words. As Kimura thought over these words, he realized the difference between him and the Counselor. He was only a minor vassal. Hyobu was the highest vassal in the Uesugi clan. For the first time he realized the greatness of Hyobu. "Such great men are rare," he muttered to himself.

Towards the end of the month, Kimura arrived at Yamashina. Four days after this, Kuranosuke arrived, accompanied by Matanojo Shioda, Kansuke Nakamura, Seiemon Nakamura, Genshiro Shindo and others. Oishi returned to the house that he had bought at Yamashina, which he had evidently decided should be his permanent dwelling. The others presently went to their own homes.

To all outward appearance, they were all busy with their own affairs. Revenge seemed farthest from their thoughts.

(To Be Continued)

India's Independence Movement Analyzed

(Continued From Page 6)

India, but her alienation from her mother country was but the result of an inevitable course of events.

The control of the Indian Ocean, which permitted England to rule with firmness and stability, no longer remains in the hands of the British navy. Furthermore, the mighty forces of Japan have spread outwards over the whole of south-eastern Asia and into Burma, which formerly was a part of India. Under these new conditions England's rule in India has been uprooted.

The era has finally come when the road of India's independence, opened by the Indian Mutiny almost 90 years before, is ready to achieve complete freedom from British tyranny and exploitation and is about to join with the great future of East Asia.

Japanese Proverb: "Akuji sen ri wo hashiru"

Meaning: An evil act runs a thousand miles.

Western Equivalent: Bad news has wings.

Japanese Proverb: "Amadare ishi wo ugatsu"

Meaning: Rain-drops pierce the stone.

Western Equivalent: Incessant effort succeeds in the end.

Japanese Proverb: "Abura Kami ni hi ga tsuita yo"

Meaning: As if oil paper has caught fire.

Western Equivalent: Talking loquaciously.

Japanese Proverb: "Ago de hae wo ou"

Meaning: To drive away a fly with one's jaw.

Western Equivalent: To be extremely weary in health.

Japanese Proverb: "Ago wo hazusu"

Meaning: To disjoin one's jaw.

Western Equivalent: To split one's side with laughter.

Japanese Proverb: "Ada wa on de ho-zeyo"

Meaning: Requite evil with kindness.

Western Equivalent: Return good for evil.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

The Derrick Defender

By UIO TOMISAWA
(The Nippon)

The hero of this story is a 64-year old Indonesian, Sorey by name. He was officially commended by Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Java Area. The letter of commendation, dated August 20, 1942, runs to this effect:

"About 11:00 a.m. March 1, 1942, the first day of the Japanese campaign on Java, the Dutch troops guarding Samarang destroyed factories and harbor facilities as had been planned.

"Then they proceeded to demolish the 250,000-ton derrick on Ceribal Harbor as another part of their scheme.

"An Indonesian operator, Sorey, 63, determined to save the derrick threw fuel gasoline into the sea, hid all the destructive tools in a water tank in the room and himself in a cauldron under tight lock.

"Defying shooting by the enraged Dutch soldiers several times, Sorey remained in his hiding place for three days on end, questioning his thirst with the water in the tank, and held the derrick intact.

"The derrick, standing firmly in the midst of complete ruins on the said harbor, is reminiscent of the scene at the time.

"His youth-surpassing spirits and his sense of justice are exemplary and are a manifestation of his desire to cooperate with the Imperial Forces.

"Wherefore, a gift of money is herewith tendered to him."

While in Samarang during my trip through Java in August, I called on old man Sorey.

"At the end of 1941, I had already heard of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and that the Japanese Forces were advancing north," he began. Of Pearl Harbor and the sinking of the Prince of Wales he heard from word of mouth. The news must have spread with a terrific speed.

There had been an old prophesy in Indonesia that, some time between 1940 and 1950, a savior from the East would come to save the land. Sorey had heard it in his youth. With the fall of Singapore, the landing of Japanese parachute units on Palembang, and the reduction of Celebes and Bali, the belief became deep-seated in the minds of the Indonesians that the prophesy would soon come true.

Toward the end of February, 1942, a fresh rumor was in circulation. The soldiers, the rumor said, who were taken prisoner at Palembang, after being disarmed, were subjected to individual questioning. All expected execution. "Are you Indonesian or Dutch," the Japanese questioners would ask, while examining the war prisoners' hats, the color of their hair, etc. On replying, "Indonesian," they were removed to a hospital, where the wounded were given treatment. All were given junks with "Better go back to Java across the Sunda strait."

Some Dutch soldiers, seeing this, took to feigning Indonesian nationality, but they were seen through and punished accordingly.

"Japanese never kill Indonesian soldiers," the ex-war prisoners, back home from Sumatra, whispered here, there, everywhere. The whisper soon spread far and wide.

March 1. Sorey, as usual, was at Samarang Harbor operating the derrick. That morning he already knew that the Japanese troops had landed in Java. "I felt indescribable emotion," he recalled. The emotion was shared by the 40,000,000 Indonesians. Only, Sorey felt it all the more keenly.

"We were confident that the Japanese troops were coming in the near future. But I cannot forget the deep feeling that day when I was told that they had actually come."

Work went on during the morning. Toward noon, however, the port became astir. He wondered why, when Dutchmen, with a threatening look, burst out into activity. They ran to and fro, giving the order not only to suspend all work, but to destroy all factories and warehouses, to say nothing of the harbor facilities.

(To Be Continued)

TRADITION and FOLKLORE

The Twice-Born Man

By YOSHIMATSU SUZUKI

In the province of Iyo in Shikoku is a small village called Hotokemura in which lived a peasant called Sakuta. Sakuta was not only hopelessly stupid but also lazy and good for nothing. All the villagers refused to have any dealings with him, calling him "a useless cumberer of the earth's surface."

One night Sakuta had a strange dream. Nyorai-sama (August Buddha) stood by his imbecility as a retribution for the sins committed in your previous existence, but if you will hereafter offer fervent prayers, throwing yourself upon my mercy, these sins shall be expiated."

When day dawned the delighted Sakuta went about the village talking about the marvellous divine message, but everybody who gave an unwilling ear to his story laughed it off as more nonsense. His confidence in the oracle however, was so great that he passed his days and nights in constant prayer to the Buddha.

Years rolled on until Sakuta was sixty years old. His faith in Nyorai-sama had grown more and more unshakable with age. Sakuta had a second dream in which Buddha again appeared and said, "Rejoice, Sakuta! Years of your unswerving devotion have been duly appreciated and the sins in your previous existence have altogether been expiated. The next time you are born you shall be clever, rich and happy. You may die in peace without regret."

The next day Sakuta fell ill, and became worse and worse. One day, feeling near to death, he called his neighbors and said, "My time has come at last. Before I die I have one thing to tell you. Remember, my friends, that when I am born again I shall be clever, rich and happy." But nobody took him seriously.

Sakuta continued, "I mean what I say. If you don't believe me I won't say any more. Only do just as I tell you. Tatoo on my forehead the words 'Hotokemura-no-Sakuta.' At the time of my rebirth the same characters will be visible on the forehead of the baby." This piqued the curiosity of his neighbors, who did as he asked. The tatooing done, Sakuta passed away quietly.

About three years after Sakuta's death, a baby boy was born to a wealthy family at Maruyama in Kyoto. Curiously enough, on the forehead of the baby were marks like Chinese characters, which though small and faint at first, grew larger and clearer as the child grew up, until at last they distinctly read "Hotokemura-no-Sakuta."

Several doctors were consulted but they could do nothing about the ideographs. Then as a last resource the best diviner in the town was consulted. The diviner declared that the only means of erasing the ideographs was to sprinkle on them a spoonful of earth taken from the grave of a man called Sakuta who was known to have lived and died in the village of Hotokemura in Iyo.

A messenger was promptly sent to the village, and a few days later he returned with the required earth. And sure enough the words disappeared the moment the earth was applied. The boy grew up into a man of robust health and wonderful intelligence, living in happy ease until his death. The belief still prevails in Hotokemura that after his death Sakuta really entered into another existence in the form of the baby born to the rich family of Kyoto.

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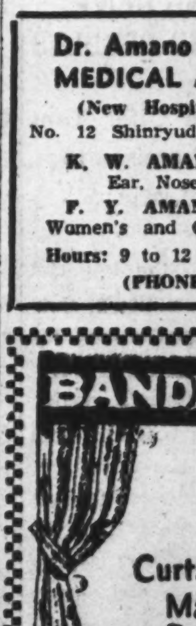
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SUPPLIES OF SALT SECURED BY RULING

Newly Promulgated Ordinance Gives Government More Control Over Production

With a view to meeting the increasing demand for salt in Japan Proper, the Government, based on the principles of the Temporary Salt Production District Control Ordinance which was drafted in December last by the National Mobilization Deliberative Commission, promulgated the above-stated ordinance in the Official Gazette of February 27 for enforcement beginning March 1 (after April 1 in Chosen and Taiwan) together with the Ordinance for the Control of All Enterprises Coming Under the National Mobilization Ordinance and the Materials Control Ordinance. This step will render Japan's position in salt supply unshakable throughout the duration of the present war under any circumstances, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The present ordinance concerning the control of the salt industry in Japan was promulgated in 1905 for the first time under the title of "Salt Monopoly Law." This law was revised in 1906 and 1908, since when it has remained in that form. Consequently, it is out of date at present in various respects. The promulgation of the three Imperial ordinances stated above has rendered Japan's position in the salt industry up to the minute in every respect.

Among others, it is noticeable that the transfer to other parties, or the transformation for other purposes, of the salt beds or the salt production equipment has been practically prohibited, while disused salt beds and salt production equipment are to be made use of as far as possible, and thereby to secure a substantial increase of the salt supply in the country. By virtue of the Imperial Ordinance in question, (1) any party desirous of transferring his salt beds or salt production equipment to another party, or to use them for any purpose other than the production of salt, is strictly requested to obtain the sanction of the Finance Minister beforehand, and (2) in cases of necessity, the Finance Minister is authorized to have the salt beds or the salt production equipment transferred from any party to another party considered more suitable by him.

Enforcement Regulations

Simultaneously with the promulgation and enforcement, of the Temporary Salt Production District Control Ordinance, the Government has promulgated the Temporary Salt Production District Control Ordinance Enforcement Regulations, the gist of which follows:

1. The regulations in question are intended for the expansion and improvement of the salt beds which is essential for the increase of salt production in the country.

2. The regulations will strengthen the Government control on the consumption of salt at home necessary in view of the important position salt occupies among the daily commodities. In this connection, the Government, by virtue of the regulations in question, will (1) give to any manufacturer of salt such orders as are considered necessary to increase his production, as specified in Article 2 of the Materials Control Ordinance; (2) also, the Government, whenever necessary, will order the transfer of the salt from any party to another party which may use it for better purposes, as specified in Articles 3 and 4 of the Materials Control Ordinance; (3) the Government, in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 of the Materials Control Ordinance, will order, whenever, necessary, the reduction or prohibition of the consumption of salt; and (4) will have necessary instructions or orders issued by the municipal authorities concerned in order to secure the smooth distribution of salt.

Item (4) is already in force with the collaboration of the municipal authorities, while items (1), (2) and (4) are applicable not only relative to salt, but also in connection with the disposal of the salt water specially prepared for the production of salt.

Many Exhibits in Reich

BERLIN.—A large number of exhibitions of different kinds will be held in Germany this year as usual. The annual German art exhibition will be opened as in former years in Munich this June. The Reich committee for the economic enlightenment of the people has announced a big show to be known as "Germany Helps Herself."

U.S. Department Abolished

C.P.S.

NANKING, February 26.—The American Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nanking Government has been abolished and amalgamated with the European Department to become the European-American Department, it was announced by the National Defense Council. A Department of Treaties was also created.

A Thriving Southern Industry

The making of vessels or hats out of twigs, cane, or rushes as well as of a variety of other materials, interwoven together, and used for holding or protecting or carrying any commodity is practised among the rudest nations of the world and it is one of the most universal of arts. The craft of basketry is manifold and the methods used are check, twilled twos, wrapped, twined, lattice-work, hexagonal, Malaccan "mad weave," simple coil, furcate, bee-skep, figure of eight, lazy squaw, crossed figure of eight, cycloid and the like. Shown are some Annamese specimens of plaited work.

Dictatorial Body Set Up by Roosevelt Controls Wartime Economy of America

A detailed interpretation of the fighting strength of the United States from an economic viewpoint is given in the latest issue of the Taiyo by Goro Teranishi, assistant-chief of the Foreign Economic Section of the Domei News Agency based on the latest information at his disposal, as well as on the rich knowledge acquired by him during his sojourn in the United States. A gist of his article follows.

Wartime Structure of U.S.

It is the fixed policy of the United States to carry out its military operations by using its enormous productive power, as is observable in the fact that the first organization it created on the outbreak of the present war in the Pacific was the Wartime Production Board. This organization is given full power to have the wartime economy of the country under its complete control. It is fully authorized to decide on all necessary measures relative to the mobilization of all war materials, facilities of transportation, labor, as well as to fix the policy of construction. It is also authorized to enforce necessary restrictions on the modes of living of all the people in the country.

The Washington Government, after the outbreak of the present war, has established various wartime organizations, none of which, however, is given such great authority as the Wartime Production Board. Donald Nelson, chief of this office, is practically an incarnation of Roosevelt as a dictator.

Roosevelt Knows Price

The United States has never used the word "dictatorship;" at least the Washington authorities have never announced any plan indicating the adoption of a dictatorship in the country, for Roosevelt knows the high price he would have to pay in incurring the displeasure of the Americans by announcing any such plan.

For two years preceding the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States had been practically following a quasi-wartime policy, involving the enforcement of the lease-lend bill. The bitter experiences the country has undergone after its defeat at Hawaii have shown the American citizens that the lukeworn policy followed by them in pre-war days is of no avail.

Before the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, all the dailies, and periodicals, in the country published ridiculous opinions about the fighting strength of Japan. Some of them said that the United States, should war break out with Japan, could easily defeat Japan in six months. Others said three months would be sufficient; a quite many said Japan would be completely defeated in three weeks.

Entirely Different Course

However the course followed by the present war in the Pacific since the American debacle at Hawaii has been entirely different from what they had expected American citizens filed a strong request with the Roosevelt regime for the immediate establishment of a powerful organization to prosecute the war. Roosevelt was glad to see that the time had come when he could adopt dictatorship without incurring the displeasure of the people. He announced the establishment of the Wartime Production Board at once. The Americans, under the guidance of their dictator Roosevelt, are now obliged to devote their time and energy to the production of war materials by lowering their standard of living.

(To Be Continued)

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	85.80	+ 0.50
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	79.40	— 0.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	76.90	+ 1.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

TO SPEED UP OUTPUT OF ROLLING STOCK

Two Ministries Set Up Joint Plan for Construction of Locomotives, Freight-Cars

Following a careful study, in collaboration with the Commerce and Industry Ministry, of various phases of Japan's land transportation at present, the Railways Ministry has decided to speed up the output of rolling stock, including locomotives, of a special type planned to meet the wartime requirement of the country, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Rolling stock of the wartime type involves locomotives of the D52 type, six-wheeler freight-cars with a loading capacity of 30 tons each. The construction of the locomotives and freight-cars of these types are to be started by various rolling stock companies on receipt of the building materials in May next. According to the plan jointly established by the Railways Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the construction of a required number of these locomotives and freight-cars is to be finished by July next. And, on the completion of the plan for the three months, the rolling stock companies will receive a further supply of materials to work on during the following three months.

Among some experts, it is considered advisable to divide the rolling stock construction plan into a number of three-month plans, for under such a plan, each rolling stock company selected for the execution of the plan will be aware of its progress in the work on hand.

In connection with the rolling stock production plan in question, the Rolling Stock Manufacturing Company, with the approval of the Finance Ministry, the Railway Ministry, and the Commerce and Industry Ministry, will set about the expansion of its factory at Okayama. The Okayama Factory, according to the plan of the Rolling Stock Manufacturing Company, will be allotted for the production of the iron and steel for use in making the wheels.

The authorities are now ready to supply these rolling stock companies with abundant quantities of all materials needed for the execution the building plan in view.

To Fete War Entry

C.P.S.

NANKING, February 26.—The National Government has issued an order, instructing all subordinate organs to observe the 9th day of every month in commemoration of the National Government's participation in the War of Greater East Asia.

STOCK PRICES UP DESPITE TAX STEP

Industrials Continue to Advance In All Sections; Month Opens Firm

The month of March opened cheery on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday. In spite of the announcement on Saturday evening of an increase in the articles tax taking effect March 1, there were little indication of a fall in demand for various stocks on the part of the investing public. In fact, numerous industrials continued to surge upward in the three sections.

In the long-term section, Akita Lumber climbed ¥3.00 at one bound, and Teikoku Rayon continued to rise ¥1.90 and its new ¥1.60, while Shochiku Company went forward ¥1.50, Japan Special Steel ¥1.40, Toa Tobacco and Tokyo Hemp Yarn ¥1.30 each and Japan Piston ¥1.10.

The short-term section was featured by an impressive gain of ¥1.20 scored by Toyo Rayon, new, and the rest of leaders picked up in fractions.

The spot market was remarkably active. Japan Almite advanced ¥2.50, Aichi Clock and Kokusan Electric Machinery ¥2.00 each, Yokoyama Industrial ¥1.70 and Toyo Light Metallic ¥1.40.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
Kanebo Spinning (50)	—	128.0	—
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	—	83.8	84.6
Teikoku Rayon (50)	84.2	84.9	85.5
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	—	—	71.7
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	74.4	—	74.5
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	97.7	98.8	99.7
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	97.7	98.8	99.7
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	78.4	78.8	—
Showa Elec Ind (50)	84.8	85.3	85.6
Japan Nitrogen (50)	—	—	74.9
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	92.9	93.3	92.6
O. S. K. (50)	—	—	86.4
Toyo Steamship (50)	72.1	—	—
Nissan Steamship (50)	68.3	69.3	69.8
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.2	89.8	89.0
Ishihara Ind (50)	69.8	70.0	69.[illegible]
Third Section			
Oriental Dev. (50)	—	—	65.0
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	114.8	115.3	115.9
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	144.0	143.4	143.[illegible]
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.9	—	66.9
Japan Beer (50)	—	—	—
Tropical Ind (42½)	—	—	—
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	45.5	—	—
Asahi Glass (50)	99.0	99.5	98.4
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.9	101.5	102.0
Manchou Tobacco (50)	90.0	90.4	90.1

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	85.4	5.8	5.3	85.8
N. Y. K. new	79.1	9.5	8.7	79.4
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	96.9	7.3	6.7	97.1
Kanebo Spin. new	75.5	7.0	6.9	76.9
Teikoku Rayon. new	71.3	3.2	1.1	72.6
Hitachi Iron Works	94.1	4.9	3.8	94.6
Osaka Exch. new	45.5	5.5	4.9	—
Japan Steel Tube	69.5	9.9	9.4	69.9
Japan Oil	—	75.4	75.3	75.1
S. M. R.	74.5	4.6	4.5	74.5
N. Y. K. old	92.7	3.5	2.7	93.1
Hokkaido Coal	74.2	5.2	4.2	75.1
Kanebo Spin. old	127.7	8.3	7.7	128.3
Toyo Rayon. new	58.8	60.4	8.8	59.9
Kokura Iron Works	55.8	6.0	5.6	—
Japan Beer. new	46.9	7.6	6.7	47.6
Japan Sugar. new	66.5	6.6	6.5	66.6
Ensuiko Sugar	64.2	4.3	4.2	—
Japan Mining	62.5	2.5	2.3	62.3
Manch. Heavy Ind.	63.4	3.4	3.2	63.3

Hankow Police to Parade

C.P.S.

HANKOW, February 26.—With a view to instilling the significance of the National Government's declaration of war on the United States and Britain into the minds of the people, the local police authorities are making plans for the holding of a police-civilian war demonstration parade.

BUFFALO BREEDING IN SOUTH SURVEYED

About 27,000,000 Living in Sphere—Those of Indo-China Most Serviceable

It is well-known that buffaloes thrive in the tropic zones and that their labor is traditionally employed for tilling rice fields and other similar purposes over the extensive areas in the southern regions. Surveying the buffalo breeding industry in these regions from this viewpoint, an article in the February issue of the Kokusei Graph gives the following data:

"According to available records, the total number of buffaloes throughout the world is estimated at approximately 75,500,000 head, of which about 60 per cent or 45,000,000 head are in India. In the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, their number aggregates approximately 27,000,000 head or nearly 36 per cent of the world total, including those in China. In addition to this number in East Asia, there are approximately 960,000 head in Egypt, 600,000 in Turkey and 30,000 in the rest of the Near East.

"Buffaloes are characteristically lacking in heat-resistance in spite of their hereditary habitants in the tropics. It is necessary, therefore, to have them bathe from time to time, and it is for this reason that their employment is practically confined to the tilling of wet fields and that their efficiency of labor is so limited that it is not more than two thirds that of oxen. No wonder, therefore, that they should have been customarily put to service for just tilling wet fields.

In China

On the Chinese continent, buffaloes are popularly employed for tilling wet fields to the south of the Yangtze, but they are seldom employed to its north except in Szechwan.

"In Taiwan, the employment of buffaloes for tilling is similarly seen. In view, however, of the encouragement of the raising of the Indian breed of oxen which were imported through the good offices of the Government-General of Taiwan, a perceptible decrease in the number of buffaloes has been noted in latter years.

"In the Philippines, carabaos are traditionally bred. To all appearances they are similar to buffaloes, and their number on the islands considerably exceeds that of buffaloes. They are mostly bred on Luzon Island. In addition to carabaos, there are wild buffaloes hunted by the native inhabitants, while domesticated ones have been bred since the time of Spanish rule of the islands.

"In French Indo-China, it is learned that prospects are bright for buffalo breeding in and around Cambodia. As compared with those living in the rest of the southern regions, those bred in this colony are stouter and more serviceable.

Buffaloes of Thai

"In Thailand, the number of buffaloes and yellow cattle are nearly equally balanced, the former living mostly in Central Thailand and in the plateau around Korat. On the other hand, those living in the plains along the Menam River are comparatively short-lived by reason of the intense heat in this locality. Thus it is that the northern and north-eastern districts of the country are regarded as buffalo supplying areas.

"In Malai, the so-called Malai buffaloes are bred. They are mostly black in color and rarely of other races. They thrive in the districts of Penang, Malacca, Kedah and others. They are characteristic for their stout physique.

"In Burma, buffaloes are of the same species as those of Malai, and they weigh from 160 to 200 kan each. Their color is a mixture of black and brown.

"In Java, buffaloes are popularly raised and their labor employed for tilling wet rice-fields on the various islands lying on the east, including Celebes and Timor. Formerly the number of buffaloes exceeded that of oxen, but the reverse is the case in recent year. This is attributable partly to the demerits of buffaloes as compared with oxen but principally to the inadequate facilities provided by the Dutch authorities for buffalo breeding.

Generals Encourage Wang

C.P.S.

NANKING, February 26.—Lieutenant-General Sun Liang-cheng, Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Route Army and concurrently Director of the Pacification Commission for the Kaifeng area, and Lieutenant-General Liu Shang-tu, Commander of the provisionally organized 22nd Division, have sent messages of respect to President Wang Ching-wei pledging their full support to the Government's entry into the War of Greater East Asia.

Bill Clearings

March 1

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	514,564	226,326
Balance	90,473	24,386

A VISION OF FUTURE OCEANIA

Coal Mining in Australia, New Zealand Developed By Japanese as Never Before Under British Rule; Many Innovations Introduced

The mining industry which has been developed by the British for the last century and a half in the past has entered into its second stage with the War of Greater East Asia as the turning point, continues Saburo Takagi.

In addition to iron ores which have already been referred to before, various other mineral resources, such as coal, petroleum, lime-stone, asbestoes, gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, tungsten, chromium, manganese, mercury, cobalt, etc. have also been brought to light through the efforts of the Japanese.

Rich deposits of coal are found in both Australia and New Zealand, but heretofore, due to the shortage of labor and high wages, the output was barely sufficient to supply the minimum demand at home. However, under Japanese rule, the industry is pushed under such excellent management that the output is more than sufficient to cover all the requirements in the southern hemisphere. The grade of coal produced there is very high, and part of the output is used as material other than for fuel.

New Castle, located as it is near Sydney, is regarded as extremely important as the very heart of Oceania in connection with the coal mining industry.

New Zealand is known as the principal producing center of petroleum. Painstaking investigations have been conducted throughout the vast areas of the island and, thanks to the modern system of oil collecting introduced from Japan, the oil collection in Oceania has reached a stage of perfection, together with many branches of industries subsidiary to it.

Value Reorganized

Under British rule, although large sums of money had been spent for encouragement of prospecting by private interests, no active measures had been taken by the home government for actual development of the rich resources, whose value, however, is now fully recognized by the world now that the industry is carried on under Japanese management.

Limestone, asbestoes and plaster are produced at various points in Australia and New Zealand. The cement industry, in particular shows bright prospects.

Abundant copper deposits are found at many points along the eastern coast of Australia. Tasmania, which had been known as a copper producing-center since the old days, is now making great contributions toward the achievement of self-sufficiency within East Asia. In New Zealand also medium and small mining lots are being developed one after another.

Mercury is produced in New Zealand to a large quantity with the "red sand" obtained there as material. The refining is being done on the spot under the guidance of Japanese experts.

Chromite and cobalt ores of high grade produced in New Caledonia are being shipped in increasing volumes to the Japanese homeland, where they are refined into finished materials.

Mining Industry Up

Other lines of mining industry are steadily rising throughout Oceania, which has now turned into a mining center of no lesser significance than India, Burma or Sumatra for the defense of Greater East Asia.

Part of the vast stock-farms in Australia and New Zealand have been changed into fertile arable land, from where abundant crops of wheat, rice and other agricultural products are obtained. Irrigation facilities made available through completion of hydro-electric power generation equipment on a large scale at various places in Australia have brought even desert and shrubby zones under crop which had been left untouched as utterly sterile during the prewar period.

The crops of rice are sufficient not only to supply all the requirements by the immigrants in the entire regions of Oceania, but serve as a granary for Greater East Asia. Thanks to the advanced agricultural science of our country, various improvements are fast materializing in all lines of agricultural industry, which had not been given much attention to in prewar days.

The part played by Oceania as timber resources cannot be overlooked, either. The intense heat of the sun's rays and the abundant rainfalls contribute to the rapid growth of trees without any artificial device. For rich forest-products the regions occupy an eminent position all the world over.

In addition to the above, the other important products in Oceania include fish, sugar, coffee, tobacco, wine and pottery.

College of Arts Set Up

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, February 26.—The National Shanghai University has been granted approval by the Ministry of Education to establish a College of Arts. Enrollment of students for this new College has already commenced. The Arts College will be composed of three Departments; namely, one for Chinese literature, one for Japanese language and one for history and geography.

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Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
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Malai
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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1943

Chiang's Insult to Thailand

Of all the weird schemes concocted by the Chungking propagandists in their desperation, the one which they perpetrated last Friday was the most fantastic. Apparently at the instigation of some sorely-pressed member of his propaganda staff, Chiang Kai-shek was prevailed upon to assume the role of "savior" of the countries of East Asia, and in this strange guise he broadcast over the radio last Friday night an appeal to the people and the armed forces of Thailand to rise against Japan and to stake their future on Chungking and its Anglo-American manipulators.

Chiang's appeal was of course the height of absurdity. He gave the people of Thailand his "solemn word" that the Chungking regime and its allies entertain no territorial ambitions and harbor no intention of undermining her sovereignty and independence. Here he talked as if he were a victorious general possessing the power to determine his own conduct. In the light of Chungking's frantic efforts to secure increased military aid from the United States to stave off utter collapse, Chiang's pretension of respecting Thailand's territorial integrity is actually ludicrous. He cannot safeguard even his own territory, to say nothing of threatening the territorial integrity of any other country. But as to what he would do if he had the power, his oral protestations constitute no reliable indication.

As for the ambitions and intentions of the United States and Britain, the world's most notorious imperialistic Powers, no unctuous words by their puppet Chiang can hide the fact that they possessed the most sinister designs upon Thailand and would not have hesitated to transform their designs into actuality if it had not been for the resolute action of the Thai Government and its staunch ally Japan.

Chiang tried to pretend that Japan had violated the sovereignty and independence of Thailand, and declared that only through the victory of Chungking and its allies could they be restored to Thailand. Such a contention is not only a deliberate distortion of the facts but is an insult to the government and people of Thailand. The action of the Thai Government in promptly allying itself with Japan and declaring war upon the American and British masters of Chiang shows how well the Thai Government and the Thai public understood from what direction the real menace to their independence and sovereignty came.

Chungking is chagrined because the pressure it brought to bear on Thailand in the days preceding the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia failed to align Thailand on the side of the powers hostile to Japan. No doubt one of the reasons for the arrogant attitude of the United States and Britain toward Japan before December 8, 1941 was their assumption that Thailand would readily submit to their pressure and offer its territory for military operations against the Japanese Empire in the event of the outbreak of hostilities.

But Chungking and the other members of the anti-Japanese ABCD camp failed to reckon with the resolute Prime Minister P. Phibun Songkhram of Thailand, whose wisdom has been responsible for the country's position today as one of the important members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Thai Prime Minister, convinced of Japan's real intentions for the construction of an "Asia for the Asiatics," would have naught of the Anglo-American-Chungking overtures and held fast to his policy of friendship with Japan. When the crisis came through the rupture of the Washington negotiations, he at once allowed the Japanese Forces transit through his country in their campaign against British Malaya. On top of it, he demonstrated to the world the Thai people's decision of casting their fate with Japan by concluding the military alliance with the Tokyo Government later in the same month.

In the subsequent year the relations between Japan and Thailand have become even closer, which is another cause for Chungking's discouragement. What is hurting Chiang Kai-shek and his satellites particularly so far as Thailand is concerned are the activities of the Thai forces across the border in Yunnan. These troops are more than giving a good account of themselves against the Chungking forces. So it is not strange that Chungking should resort to such ridiculous propaganda as reeled out by Chiang in an effort to fool the Thai people into thinking that they stand to gain by a victory of Chungking and its allies.

In what he no doubt thought was a clever means to inveigle the Thai people, Chiang said his regime considered Thailand merely as enemy occupied territory and not as an enemy country. But it is Chungking which is not a free government, and it is Chiang and his henchmen themselves the greatest traitors to the cause of East Asia, having betrayed their followers to the interests of the United States and Britain. They should have realized years ago that the two Anglo-Saxon Powers were coaxing them to their blind policy of opposing Japan purely for their own benefit, not for that of the Chinese people.

When Chungking's critical condition and the fate of the once arrogant Netherlands East Indies which joined the ABCD camp against Japan are considered, it would be no exaggeration to say that the Thai people have much to thank the leadership given them by their astute Prime Minister for their security today. In the light of the actual facts, the propaganda of Chiang Kai-shek can appear to the Thai people only as a ludicrous fantasy. How futile this Chungking propaganda is turning out to be can be judged from the statement of Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami, who, returning from a visit to Tokyo, declared on his arrival at Bangkok that Japan's policy of maintaining the friendliest relations with Thailand and of placing the fullest confidence in the Thai Prime Minister has not changed an iota.

Luck, a Perquisite

Luck, in the sense of chance pure and simple, hides its history from the eyes of man. But how often has luck, so-called and believed to be a mere accident, a long train of events and thoughtful actions preceding it. A man toils for years, and by honesty, prudence, and kindly acts, wins the confidence of his community. A perfect stranger hears of his character and entrusts him with a large sum of money. His friends congratulate him on his good luck, and tell him that he deserves it. His enemies, if he has any, revile him for it and say that fortune is never deserved. There is an element of haphazard luck in this—that he is chosen out of tens of people of whose good lives the rich stranger has never heard. On the other hand, were it not for his good life, no fortune would have come his way. His good life paved the way for the goddess of luck to walk toward him. What, then, about the tens whom the rich man did not choose? They, too, have their reward according to their merits; for luck is not really and properly a compensation for virtue. It is only a perquisite—a gift over and above the wages promised, and whosoever anticipates it is the last person to obtain it. (Except from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings")

A Year Ago Today

March 2, 1942

From Our Own Files

The combined fleet of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands in Netherlands East Indies waters has been practically wiped out. Five enemy cruisers and six destroyers were sunk, four cruisers wrecked, two cruisers and a destroyer severely damaged and an unspecified 3,000-ton warship set aflame in the naval battles fought by the Japanese Forces since February 27 up to March 1, off Surabaya, Batavia and in the Sunda Strait, according to the communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

The need of closest cooperation between Japan and Manchoukuo for the construction of a new world order was stressed by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo in an address at a gigantic rally held at Hibiya Park yesterday in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

* * *

In view of the further successes of the Japanese Forces in Netherlands East Indies waters yesterday, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, predicted that America would issue prevaricated versions of the naval losses in this area at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents today.

* * *

The United States War and Navy Departments simultaneously announced their intentions to court-martial Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, former Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet and the Pacific fleet, and Lieutenant-General Walter C. Short, former Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department, for dereliction of duty in the Pearl Harbor disaster, states a Buenos Aires report.

* * *

Direct wireless communication between Japan and France, suspended since the fall of Paris, will be resumed from March 3, following the successful conclusion of negotiations which had been going on since last January between the Tokyo and Vichy Governments, the Communications Ministry announced day-before-yesterday.

* * *

A large fleet of enemy merchantmen consisting of 26 vessels—a part of the 64 enemy ships which slipped out of Keppel Port on February 13 in an attempt to escape toward the Dutch East Indies—have been escorted back by Japanese destroyers to the Seletar Naval Base on Shonan Island after being captured in the waters around the Banka Straits, reports Domei,

INDIA'S CRY FOR INDEPENDENCE ARISES FROM RACIAL AWARENESS

Her Demands Call for Complete Withdrawal of British Influence From Native Land

By YOSHIRO ROYAMA
(From the Koron)

The Government of India Act of 1935 has often been referred to as effecting the first political unification of India by bringing the Indian states and British India under an unified rule.

However, although British statesmen have often declared that this action was taken in the intrest of the Indian people, it in fact did not represent any political advance for them but merely reinforced British power in India. It represented another step in the expansion of British power in India, starting with the first inroads made into a corner of Bengal by the East India Company, the succession of its interests by the British Government to impose direct English rule on the area possessed by the Company till 1935 when finally the whole of India was placed under British control.

The periods in the development of British rule in India can be listed as follow:

1600 to 1858—the establishment of the East India Company to the great Sepoy Mutiny.

1858 to 1919—the institution of the vice-royalty and the Governor-General's Executive Council and the development of the Central Legislature.

1919 to 1935—the gradual introduction of Indian self-government.

1935 to the present—administration under the 1935 Government of India Act.

Methods Were Ruthless

During these three and a half centuries Britain has become firmly established in India by a process of economic penetration radiating from the British-built seaports of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, by political maneuvers and plots to win over Indian states, interfering in domestic politics of the Indian princes, leasing territories and by resorting to military force to expand British influence and bring it to its present dominating position in India.

At first, as a maritime power, England was able to establish her influence only along the coastal regions, but gradually this influence spread inland until about two-thirds of India became a British colony. From this point, British military influence grew, and a manifestation of it was the removal of the Indian capital to Delhi. Today the remaining one-third of India has finally succumbed to British pressure, and it, too, becomes a part of England's colonial empire.

England faced the greatest of difficulties in her efforts to extend her jurisdiction over the Indian states, and a glance at the history of British political policy in India would seem to show that the British Government had been initiating a policy to support the authority of these states, but it had turned towards the Indian princes for help when it saw the growth of anti-British sentiments in the Indian National Congress Party and other groups in recent days with British India itself and the resultant danger to its authority within that area. For this reason and for the fact that England was fundamentally a sea power, it was inevitable that the progress towards the unification of British rule over the whole of India was slow, but never for a moment did it stop in the march towards its objective.

The scope of England's administrative powers in British India has been studied, and it is difficult to determine whether to describe British industrial policies here as cautious or backward, for they have shown neither creativeness nor good results.

Land of Extremes

Aside from the introduction of the British financial system and capitalistic principles, the only outstanding contribution to India was the extensive development of transportation and communication systems which were intended only to increase the efficiency of British exploitation of the country. Thus, India was forced out of the current of world progress, and in contrast to the medieval, handicraft state of the rural areas with their poverty and misery are the prospering great cities and ports along the coast with all the benefits and conveniences of modern science and machine. An India of great extremes was built up by Britain.

The deeply-implanted caste system and communal villages have with persistence warded off any attempts by the English to impose western economic conceptions and western customs on the Indian people or else have absorbed them. The British Government, taking advantage of the backward state of the Indian people, proceeded to develop a system of administration which was one only in name and built up only a laborious bureaucratic officialdom.

While this article is not intended to show the extent of British exploitation in India, it may be pointed out that, rather than the economic policy characterized by the draining of India's resources by the British with the return of nominal remuneration, it is the adminstration that the British have imposed which has brought about the extreme poverty and lack of progress of the Indian people. From the start, England saw no purpose in seeing to the economic progress of the country.

William's Views

In "An Introduction to India" written by L. Williams, some especially well-founded and important predictions relating to the future of England in India are made. He wrote that after the eighteenth century the future of India became more and more dependent upon the control of the seas surrounding her shores. With Portugal, Holland and France successively deprived of the mastery of the seas, it was England who finally rose to dominate the world as a naval and maritime power.

When the period of British expansion in India began, Britain with her sea power held the advantages of motive power and freedom of action over rival nations who possessed only land bases acquired before England came to India. Having naval supremacy she was able to avoid the difficulties arising from complete dependence on land routes.

The climatic conditions of India have been particularly unbearable to the English, even more so than to the other European peoples who sought to colonize India, but by the fact of her naval power England has been able to rule India without the necessity of a great number of her people having to undergo long, insufferable residence there, a factor which caused major problems to her predecessors and rivals.

Remained Aloof

The English, through the East India Company, founded their initial foothold in Bengal under dramatic but trying conditions, and their administrative principles accepted discrimination as a part of humanitarianism. The British statesmen who subsequently were to guide the destiny of India did nothing to learn of the life of the Indian people and as a result showed no outstanding ability in dealing with India's domestic administration.

This course of action resulted abruptly in the outbreak of the great Sepoy Mutiny, which raged from 1857 to 1858, when Indian soldiers revolted against their British officers in garrisons throughout India. While this mutiny is significant as the first move in the struggle for Indian independence, its true import lies in the facts that it was a manifestation of the violent clash between the extreme inconsistencies of Asiatic and Western conceptions of life and that the oriental way of life and its ethics could not be crushed, no matter how oppressive were the foreign rule and administration. This open act of rebellion also resulted in affecting a powerful influence upon the British policies of government in India, and these are today the source of increasing difficulties and concern.

The immediate cause for the Sepoy Mutiny was an incident arising from the objection of the Indian soldiers to the use of cartridges coated with grease made from animal fat. The spark from this affair spread like tinder over the whole of unsettled India.

At this time the British had been assiduously endeavoring to implant their influence and control in India just as they would in England, ignoring the basic differences in tradition and circumstance. In 1824 the Governor of Madras, hoping to do away with many Indian customs and habits, introduced the western educational system, and granted every facility to companies, missionaries and individuals who came to India to further this program.

Western ethics gradually permeated into the social consciousness of the Indian people, and a society of westernized Indians arose. However, other sections of the Indian people receiving no encouragement for study and having no system of education established for them developed a deeply-rooted antagonism towards the privileges and the very existence of the westernized society.

Thus, though the purpose of introducing western education was to improve the conditions of the masses, it resulted on the contrary to the increase of anti-British thoughts and a greater appreciation for the Indian way of life. It was from this lack of balance within the English-made society in India and the tremendous influence of deeply-imbedded ethics and ways of life that the Sepoy Mutiny broke out as the embodiment of an inconsistent, inassimilable system introduced by the British.

This and other outbursts of anti-British activities were so ferocious and bloody that for generations afterwards they left a deeply-rooted sense of fear and terror in England as regards India.

However, England retaliated with even greater brutality and ferocity, and following the mutiny she halted all further efforts to carry western education into India with the determination never again to interfere with the practice of any Indian custom. When the time comes for the Indian people themselves to request such education, the British, now reverting to a passive, negative attitude, will comply only after a most detailed and comprehensive study of the circumstances.

Barrier Created

This policy resulted in a complete isolation of the British from the Indian people, and no efforts made for assimilation by either. Everything was done to emphasize the superiority of the English, and the governmental and administrative organs all operated for the sole purpose of benefiting the British. With Britain maintaining this aloof and superior attitude, it was inevitable that the efficiency of the government in India should fall to a miserable level.

The number of Englishmen with positions in the Indian Government is much smaller than would be expected. The following list shows the number of Indian and European officials of the higher civil service and the ratio of Indians to the whole:

	Indians	Europeans	Ration of Indians
Jan. 1, 1929	367	894	29%
Jan. 1, 1939	587	599	50%
Jan. 1, 1941	617	585	51%

Of the total number of officials in the Indian Government Office of all ranks, the following list shows the number of Europeans in offices in the various departments in 1941:

	Total Officials	Europeans
Sanitary Department..	6,000	200
Forestry Department..	16,000	210
Public Works Department	7,500	500
Judges	25,000	250

Important governmental posts were open to the Indians only after 1887, and after inquiries by special commissions in 1912-15 and 1924 the field was opened even wider, but today it is the unimportant, petty offices which are held predominantly by the Indians in the state and central governments.

Care Little for Indians

As has been pointed out by British statesmen time and again, with the exception of only a very few English officials the majority of the Englishmen in governmental positions know and have little interest in the way of life of the Indian people, and as they maintain a completely selfish attitude in their work, it is only natural that efficiency and results of the Indian officials in the government offices cannot be raised.

The Englishmen, holding the senior positions, have often charged the inefficiency of the governmental offices against the Indian officials, but these men themselves have failed to learn the customs and habits of the Indian people, and in matters requiring prompt action they have deliberately held back their decisions. The English themselves were responsible for the lack of efficiency in the process of administration in India.

With only a relatively few administrative officials and a garrison of about 60,000 British troops in India, the ability of Britain to control this vast country with a population of 390,000,000, has sometimes been admired as being masterly, but as a matter of fact outside the famed British policy of "divide and rule" there is nothing skilful about their administration.

Naval supremacy and complete defense in the northwestern frontiers of India have made it possible for Britain to rule over India for three centuries. Internally, she was freely able to administer over the tranquil, middle-age's rural population without a definite policy.

Isolated the Country

By maintaining a firm defense along the northwestern borders and possessing control of the seas, England was able to isolate India from the rest of the world. This was the very root of England's ability in ruling over India, and thus she was able to direct India's domestic affairs from London.

However, now with the development of events and the passage of time a powerful cry for independence is growing out of the weak points of the British administration in India and from the very constitution of the Indian Society.

To meet this new problem Britain has undertaken no fixed national policy other than to resort occasionally to force, then appeasement, and finally just wait with the traditional British patience and perseverence for this tide of intense nationalism in India to ebb.

The root of the demand for independence arises both from the increasing racial and national consciousness within the Indian society and from the steady isolation of India from England, resulting in desire by the former to develop under her own power without further reliance on the latter.

India's demand for independence is one which calls for the complete withdrawal of British influence from

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IMPERIALISTIC U.S. REACHED OUT PREDATORY CLAWS OVER PACIFIC

America's Serious Interest in Foreign Trade With Orient Started in Early Nineteenth Century

By DR. SHUMEI OKAWA

Part II

During the first half of the 19th century, the United States made a very rapid territorial expansion by colonization, conquest and purchase. As the result, the nation became three and one-half times as large as it was before and its population expanded equally.

It was from about this time on that the United States began to take a serious interest in the foreign trade with the Orient, particularly with China which was regarded as having unlimited natural resources. The American trade vessels which frequented China by way of the Atlantic and the coasts of the African continent, taking the course Perry followed, steadily began to increase in number. This created a golden age for the shipbuilding industry in America.

According to 1861 statistics, the total tonnage of the American merchant marines was 5,540,000 and that of Britain 5,900,000 while the combined tonnage of the rest of the nations was 5,800,000, showing that the United States shared one third of the world tonnage.

It was about that time that gold mines were discovered in California and Americans in the east and the people from all parts of the world began to make a rush to the Golden State. Under the circumstances the western coasts of the United States suddenly made a great development, stimulating the immigration in large numbers of Chinese laborers to California and at the same time creating an increase in American export trade with China. The situation awakened the United States to the necessity of reaching China by directly crossing the Pacific.

Whaling and Aggression

The Pacific Ocean held out another object of interest to the United States. During the 18th and the 19th centuries, whaling was one of the important industries for America and Russia for by the beginning of the 19th century, no whales were to be found in the Atlantic Ocean.

In 1842, the United States and Russia concluded a treaty, stipulating that nationals of either country might carry on the whaling industry in the other's territorial waters. As the whaling area was extended, many American whalers began to frequent the neighboring waters of Japan. So prosperous became the industry that the number of American whalers in the Pacific in 1840 was said to total 1,200.

The popularity of the whaling industry was due to the use of blubber for oil needed in the manufacture of candle. The perenial junkets held in European courts which enriched themselves by exploiting their colonies stimulated a great demand for candles, for on such occasions, palaces and mansions were rendered nightless by thousands of candle lights. It practically meant that the greater the splendor, luxury and pleasure of life in Europe at the expense of the life blood of natives under the European hegemony, the greater the demand for candles.

With the rapid growth of the whaling industry, the United States was forced to seek friendly harbors for its whaling vessels in time of tempest and shipwreck. American merchant marines also needed a coaling station in their voyage to China. It was out of this necessity that the United States began to take a special interest in Japan, and in 1850 the American Congress finally voted a bill for the dispatch of an envoy to Japan to negotiate an agreement with the Japanese Government.

Told to Conclude Treaty

When the American Government decided to send Commodore Perry to Japan, it instructed him to negotiate a treaty of amity, stipulating that Japan open a number of ports at which American vessels might obtain a supply of provision and fuel and carry on foreign trade and protect the lives and properties of American nationals whenever they sought refuge in those ports in time of storm or shipwreck.

Perry returned to the United States after the negotiation with the Japanese authorities, thus paving the way for the formal conclusion of the treaty. It was Townsend Harris, who arrived in Japan after Perry, who concluded a Japanese-American treaty.

The time was not yet ripe for the development of imperialism in the Western countries. The aim of the Western industrial capitalists who molded the Oriental policies of their Government was to gain the greatest possible profit on their investments and to acquire raw materials from China for industrial purposes at home.

There are a number of examples showing that in those days the American people as a whole were still free from imperialistic motives. Take, for instance, the occasion on which the United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867. The American people severely criticized their government for its imperialistic policy, declaring that such a step on the part of the government was wasteful in the extreme when there were vast uncultivated areas within the country. Some of them went the length of ridiculing the government authorities for wanting to raise polar bears. When the American Minister at Keijo, Chosen, supported by American missionaries in that country, advised the home government to the effect that the United States should foster its influence in the peninsula, the American Government positively rebuked him, telling him that he had no right to meddle with the politics in that country. At the time of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95 the then U.S. Secretary of State instructed the American Minister to Chosen, stating: "The United States has no intention whatever of interfering with this war by force of arm nor would it cooperate with the European Powers in such an interference. The policy of the United States is to remain outside the conflict as a well-meaning neutral although, in reality, it is favorably disposed toward Japan."

Turning Point

The Sino-Japanese War, however, proved to be a radical turning point in the political history of East Asia. When the war revealed for the first time the debility and the gradual disintegration of feudalistic China, the European Powers, which had been growing more and more imperialistic by this time, made a scramble for concessions in that helpless country. In the face of this fact, the Asiatic policy of the United States underwent a radical change.

The American ideal of establishing hegemony on the Pacific did not concretely manifest itself in the American policy until the early part of the latter half of the 19th century. Beginning with about 1880, the United States Government began to take a more active and positive interest in East Asia under the influence of European imperialism. This imperialism of the United States was most courageously put into practice by Theodore Roosevelt when that nation acquired the Philippines and Guam following the Spanish-American War of 1898.

At the beginning of the war President McKinley declared that "the United States does not intend to force the annexation of the Philippines. According to my moral conception, such a step is a criminal aggression." In spite of this declaration, the United States Government later unmasked itself and demanded the control of the islands in the name of "providence," and it was Theodore Roosevelt, then the Secretary of Navy, who made all the necessary arrangements to pave the way for the realization of the American demand.

The United States Government began to work out its destiny in East Asia, with the Philippines as its base of operation. In 1899, Secretary of State John Hay advocated the famous open-door policy in China and on the following year insisted on the maintenance of territorial integrity of that country. According to an American interpretation, these two American policies are altruistic in character, having been enunciated out of a desire to protect China from being partitioned by the European nations.

Such a pretention on the part of the United States is preposterous. In the first place, Hay, in advocating these policies, never took into consideration China's desire or feelings. In fact, the Chinese Government was never even consulted. Hay's policies were nothing less than a unilateral demand for the recognition of American rights in China.

The truth was that the United States wished, by this policy, to enable American political and economic interests in China to grow and prosper. The United States had to resort to this international instrument for when it arrived upon the scene, the European Powers had already established their respective spheres of influence in China.

This series of articles is a translation from Dr. Okawa's book entitled "History of Anglo-American Aggressiveness in East Asia."

(To Be Continued)

Fruits of Wisdom

The strongest man in the world is he who stands most alone.—Ibsen.

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He who would reproach an author for obscurity should look into his own mind to see whether it is quite clear there. In the dusk the plainest writing is illegible.—Goethe.

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Do not train boys to learning by force and harshness; but direct them to it by what amuses their minds, so that you may be the better able to discover with accuracy the peculiar bent of the genius of each.—Plato.